

UC sets out tough terms for new social contract

C is setting tough terms for further on on the social contract. A document in the TUC economic committee today is a reduction in income tax in 1977-78 of without any promise of offsetting pay. The paper calls for lower interest rates and pensions. Pay restraint rejected, page 4

tax cut demanded higher pensions

The paper suggests that the Government might abandon the present Price Commission to introduce a more selective approach by giving new powers to an independent agency that would examine prices according to other criteria. "This would be an advance if it gave the new agency or the prices secretary special powers to freeze profits and make investigations in cases where excessive profits were being earned even though prices were constant." That issue is being taken up between the TUC and Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection. But the key point states: "The general council advise the Chancellor to break down his measures of tax relief. He should reduce income tax by £1,700m for 1977-78."

On pensions, the TUC expects the Government to announce an early increase— "and since the National Insurance Fund is substantially in surplus no extra contributions should be required to meet this expenditure." The TUC suggests an early increase in pensions of £4 a week for married couples and £2.50 for a single person.

In further recommendations, the TUC proposes £1,000m a year for the operation of the National Enterprise Board. The paper estimates that investment by the Government in manpower, taxation and social policy measures will cost about £2,000m in 1977-78. But the effect on the public sector borrowing requirement would be less in the short run.

In framing these Budget proposals, the general council is conscious that they are urging an expansion to the public sector borrowing requirement and that this may conflict with the letter of intent (to the International Monetary Fund). On the other hand two points have to be made. First, the actual return for the public service borrowing requirement this year is likely to be substantially less than originally thought—at least of the order of £1 billion. It would therefore be possible to increase expenditure or reduce taxation by this amount without going outside the strict terms of the letter of intent. Public sector challenge, page 2

British re

Salisbury, Feb 8.—Security forces hunting the killers of seven white missionaries said today that nationalist guerrillas had attacked another mission, killing buildings on fire. Church officials said a guerrilla bomb threat had also forced a mission school for 300 girls in another part of Rhodesia to close. No casualties were reported in the attack on Nyashanu mission in south-east Rhodesia. A statement said, guerrillas took £4,000 in cash and set fire to an office and workshop yesterday. The school closed after a bomb threat at Bonds, only 18 miles from the Mozambique frontier. "I understand that a letter was received over the weekend in which terrorists threatened to bomb the school," a spokesman for the Anglican diocesan African education office said today. A Botswana court today jailed a three-man Rhodesian tele-

Second mission attacked and girls' school closed

vision team for six months for illegal entry and illegal possession of a firearm. The Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation said here. They were carried a rifle in their car and to have had no proper entry documents when they crossed into Botswana last weekend to cover attempts by black 400 children to return home. Quoting Botswana court officials in Francistown, the corporation said the three men, two white and one black, were not given the choice of a fine when they appeared in court. They would serve their sentences in Francistown central prison. The men's wives have asked the International Red Cross for help and the question of an appeal is being investigated, the corporation said.—Reuters.



Jubilee steward: Mr Kenneth "Nobby" Clarke, the air steward who served the Queen 25 years ago when she flew home from Kenya after the death of King George VI, is to look after her again when she leaves Heathrow tonight with the Duke of Edinburgh for Pago Pago, in Eastern Samoa. With Mr Clarke in the photograph are the three British Airways stewardesses on the flight (left to right): Mrs. Mary Diana Mindel, Miss Suzanne Dart and Miss Catherine Conroy. Report, page 8.

President Carter speaks his mind on human rights in Soviet Union

From Fred Emery
Washington, Feb 8

President Carter disclosed today that he had told Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, he would continue speaking out "strongly and forcefully" on threats he saw to human rights in the Soviet Union, as anywhere else, rejecting the concept that such public exposure might jeopardize détente and agreements on such matters as limiting nuclear weapons.

In his first televised news conference, Mr Carter said he regretted very deeply the "incarceration" of Mr Alexander Ginsburg, the Soviet dissident, and renewed his offer to conclude "a quick agreement" on nuclear weapons with the Soviet Union.

By implication he countermanded Mr Vance, his Secretary of State, in saying the agreement could not limit the controversial Soviet "Backfire

bomber", and the American "cruise" missiles. Mr Carter said he thought it important to demonstrate to the rest of the world that both superpowers were sincere in trying to lessen their dependence on nuclear weapons. Mr Carter went out of his way not to chastise the Soviet Union. He did not interpret recent complaints, or the reciprocal expulsions of journalists, as a challenge. "I do not think it is designed to aggravate me, or to test me, or to test the will of the country," he said.

He wanted the American people not to be misled into thinking there were magic answers. "I cannot go in with armed forces to try to change the internal mechanisms of the Soviet Government."

He detected progress, however, in the Soviet Union. The number of Soviet Jewish emigrants had increased in the past few months.

On the question of the nu-

clear balance, he said the United States enjoyed superiority but the situation with the Soviet Union was roughly equal. "In that either the Soviet Union or we could destroy a major part of the other nation if a major attack was made, with losses in the neighbourhood of 50 to 100 million people... a threat of this kind of holocaust is what makes it important that we do keep an adequate deterrent capability," he said.

The main emphasis, however, was on disarmament. "The overall balance of mutual restraint, curbing down on overall dependence on nuclear weapons is what counts," he said.

With Soviet-American success in stemming the growth of weapons, the two superpowers could then go to the Chinese, French and British and say "Will you join us?" he added.

Salt negotiator, page 8
Détente, page 14
Energy moves, page 17

Mr Jenkins seeks farm price curb

From David Cross
Luxembourg, Feb 8

The overriding need to combat inflation in the European Community was the message to members of the European Parliament, was predicted by Mr Jenkins, his assessment for the future.

Equally predictably, his 54-minute statement concentrated mainly on the urgent need for the Community to increase its internal strength and coherence.

On the economic front, the Community faced three "formidable and interlocking" obstacles: the stubborn persistence of high unemployment,

high rates of inflation and the widening gap between the economic performances and real standards of living of the Nine. The road to greater economic integration must be pursued through the further development of the existing system of national policy coordination and by selective intervention of Community resources like the regional and social funds. But the scale and type of resources available from the various funds were insufficient in themselves to tackle fully the problem of economic divergence.

Parliamentary report, page 7

They intended to carry on the battle to prevent the research in Cambridge and elsewhere in the United States. They say it might lead to the creation of some new organism which humans would have difficulty in controlling or resisting.

Mr Alfred Vellucci, the Mayor of Cambridge, has talked of "some sort of Frankenstein" emerging from the laboratories. Other opponents talk of a pathogenic agent which would cause disease, or else argue that scientists have no right to embark on experiments which could lead to "an absolute biological catastrophe".

A board appointed by the city council recommended approval of the research, provided there were regulations to control it, and this has now been adopted by the council. A Cambridge Bio-hazards Committee is to be set up to keep watch on the research.

'Frankenstein' project given go-ahead in US

From Peter Stafford
New York, Feb 8

The scientists at Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology won a victory in Cambridge, Massachusetts, last night when the city council voted unanimously to allow them to carry out advanced genetic experiments in the field of what is termed recombinant DNA research.

This means that molecules of the genetic material DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) from different species are combined and transplanted into living cells. Traits and capabilities of one species, such as humans, could be transferred to other forms of life, such as bacteria.

The decision came after months of controversy and public hearings, in which scientists, environmentalists and others expressed fears of where the research might lead.

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they intended to carry on the battle to prevent the research in Cambridge and elsewhere in the United States. They say it might lead to the creation of some new organism which humans would have difficulty in controlling or resisting.

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Sir Harold denies Haines story of Conservative MP offering to sell secrets in exchange for peerage

By Peter Godfrey

Lurid allegations of domestic strife in Sir Harold Wilson's "Kitchen Cabinet" during his years as Prime Minister continued to emerge yesterday and Sir Harold promptly denied vigorously the contention by Mr Joe Haines, his former press secretary, that a Conservative MP offered to exchange party secrets for a peerage.

In the *Daily Mirror's* serialisation of his forthcoming book, *The Politics of Power*, Mr Haines depicted incidents in which Lady Falkender, the former Prime Minister's personal and private secretary, allegedly threw a tantrum at Sir Harold during a Labour Party conference, and in which Mr Gerald Kaufman, MP, now Secretary of State for Industry, threw a glass of whisky at Mr Haines.

A further acrimonious scene was described by Mr George Caunt, Sir Harold's former tour manager. Mr Caunt said that he once had to fling Lady Falkender across a room in order to subdue her.

Mr Haines's allegation that approaches were made to the Prime Minister in 1969 on behalf of Captain Henry Kerby, the late Conservative MP for Arundel and Shoreham, to

secure a peerage or knighthood in exchange for party secrets was rebutted by Sir Harold. He said: "I knew nothing about the suggestion that he (Captain Kerby) was going to hand 'election secrets' to Joe Haines or anyone else. I cannot imagine what use they would be."

Mr Haines continued: "The strategy of the Tory 1970 campaign was clear long before, and it worked. In any case it would seem to me highly unlikely that Captain Kerby would ever have been in possession of secret information about his party's plans."

Mr Haines might have confused the incident Sir Harold suggested, with an occasion in 1965 when Captain Kerby sought the appointment of Deputy Speaker, or with the MP's anger that a journalist was trying to discredit Lord Chalfont, then Minister of State at the Foreign Office. "These are the only two incidents that, so far as my knowledge goes, could have led Joe Haines to make the allegations and they are not in any way discreditable to Captain Kerby."

The late MP's widow, Mrs Enid Kerby, dismissed as "preposterous" the suggestion that her husband would betray the Conservative Party in return for a Labour peerage.

Mr Haines says of Lady Falkender that an incident at Brighton in 1963 was his "first small glimpse of her destructive power". During a discussion about a speech to be made by Sir Harold she "began to rage" about the amount of pipe smoke generated by the Prime Minister, Mr Wedgwood Benn and others. "Everything was wrong, the speech in general and the Prime Minister in particular," he says. She then withdrew and returned home.

Mr Haines maintains that that pattern of behaviour by Lady Falkender was often repeated more violently and regularly produced "an emotional scene, a tirade, just before the Prime Minister faced a major speech or international conference".

Mr Haines describes another gathering in the Prime Minister's study in 1970 when Lady Falkender and Mr Kaufman were present. After some provocation "Gerald flicked his empty whisky glass in my direction, a gesture similar to the upward-thrusting V-sign. Within seconds Marcia had effectively removed the Prime Minister from the room and had begun removing the whisky. Continued on page 2, col 6

Vaccinations decline 'may lead to epidemic'

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister found himself accused yesterday of being responsible for the defeat of the Government on Monday night by 130 votes to 129 of the Reduction of Redundancy Rebates Bill, which seeks to place a heavier burden on employers for redundancy payments.

Mr Charles said the disease caused brain damage in one case in a thousand. It ran in four-yearly cycles, of which last year had been a low year. Unless the use of vaccine increased rapidly "a large majority of the children born in 1977 will be subject to infection during the next epidemic year."

Babies were most susceptible to the disease in the first six months of life. If the new wave of the disease was similar to the last peak there would be 20,000 to 30,000 cases.

Earlier Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, told the House of Commons that compensation for children who had suffered brain damage after vaccination could not be considered in isolation. The Government must wait for the Royal Commission on Civil Liberties to report later this year.

Mr Ennals said he was determined to ensure that the risks of damage were reduced to the absolute minimum. Up-to-date information on the indications when vaccination was dangerous would be sent to all doctors and nurses, and a new leaflet on vaccination would be prepared for parents.

He said there had been an alarming drop of between 25 and 30 per cent in the number of vaccinations for diphtheria, poliomyelitis and tetanus over the past three years. Whooping cough vaccinations had dropped by nearly 60 per cent. Mr Ennals appealed to parents not to turn their backs on vaccination and said the gains greatly outweighed the risks.

Our Health Services Correspondent writes: After Mr Ennals's Commons statement and a press briefing later, Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MPP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, who has been campaigning for brain-damaged children, said nothing had been done to help them. They are estimated to number three hundred.

He welcomed the move to give doctors and nurses the most recent information. But he added: "In view of the very real conflict in the medical profession about the vaccine and the deep public anxiety, I think that he has to have an independent inquiry."

The minister had a clear responsibility to provide compensation. There was no reason to avoid the report of the royal commission.

Parliamentary report, page 6

Callaghan 'own goal' complicates timetable

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Parliamentary report, page 6

£250,000 in Northern Ireland in the next financial year.

Mr Healey's office, however, said he had been paired. Opposition and Labour MPs were under a relaxed two-line whip, and because so few MPs voted it is difficult to check from the division lists who abstained deliberately and who was paired. Only the disclosure of the whips' confidential lists of pairs would enable a full check to be made.

In the Commons, Mr Robin Maxwell-Fyslop, Conservative MP for Tiverton, had a supporting chorus of opposition cheers when he asked Mr Callaghan: "Will you tell us why you secured the defeat of your own Government by not voting last night?"

Mr Callaghan replied: "I understood last night that I was paired. But the lesson for all of us, in view of some of the difficulties about pairing sick members yesterday, is that if the Opposition is setting a trap perhaps we had better be a little more careful in future."

The Conservatives denied laying any ambush. Indeed, their whips seem to have been as lenient as the government whips in allowing MPs to drift away.

The total of Labour MPs, ministers and backbenchers, officially not paired with the Conservatives was 32. They included Sir Harold Wilson.

The Liberals were not out in full strength, but Mr Alan Beith, their chief whip, complained to Mr Barney Hayhoe, an opposition spokesman on employment, for saying that "the Liberals were not with us on the vote" when the Government was defeated. Mr Beith said that was untrue; if it had not been for the votes of three Liberals the Government would not have been defeated.

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pledge re ies

ic and unqualified ropan Court of the security forces employ five specialisation techniques, and white noise, as in Mr Silkin, the hoped it would drive Britain dispute us. Page 2

play Birmingham City first international to the Netherlands is recalled but Don Revie has Hughes and Mills. man Fox, page 10

Judge orders strikers back to work

A judge in Utrecht last night ordered Dutch strikers back to work at a number of meat processing plants. It was the second court victory for employers but industrial unrest spreading, a bitter battle still seems in prospect. Page 7

Bug cuts phone bill

Bradford City Council was told that its telephone bill had dropped by a fifth after it had started monitoring calls, many of them private, made by its staff. Page 4

Dilemma for Israel

Israel has before it the choice of reaching accommodation with Damascus over the advance of Syrian troops in Lebanon to within a few miles of the Israel frontier or of preparing for war. Page 8

Japan offers Europe ships concession

Japan has offered to increase the price of ships for export to help end the deadlock with Europe over the crisis in world shipping. It proposed restricting exports to European countries whose shipbuilding industries are in difficulty. Page 17

Aid for homeless

Homeless people, including battered wives and gypsies, will have a right to a Bill published with all-party backing. Local housing authorities will be obliged to provide accommodation for homeless people in priority groups. Page 5

Moderates' leader

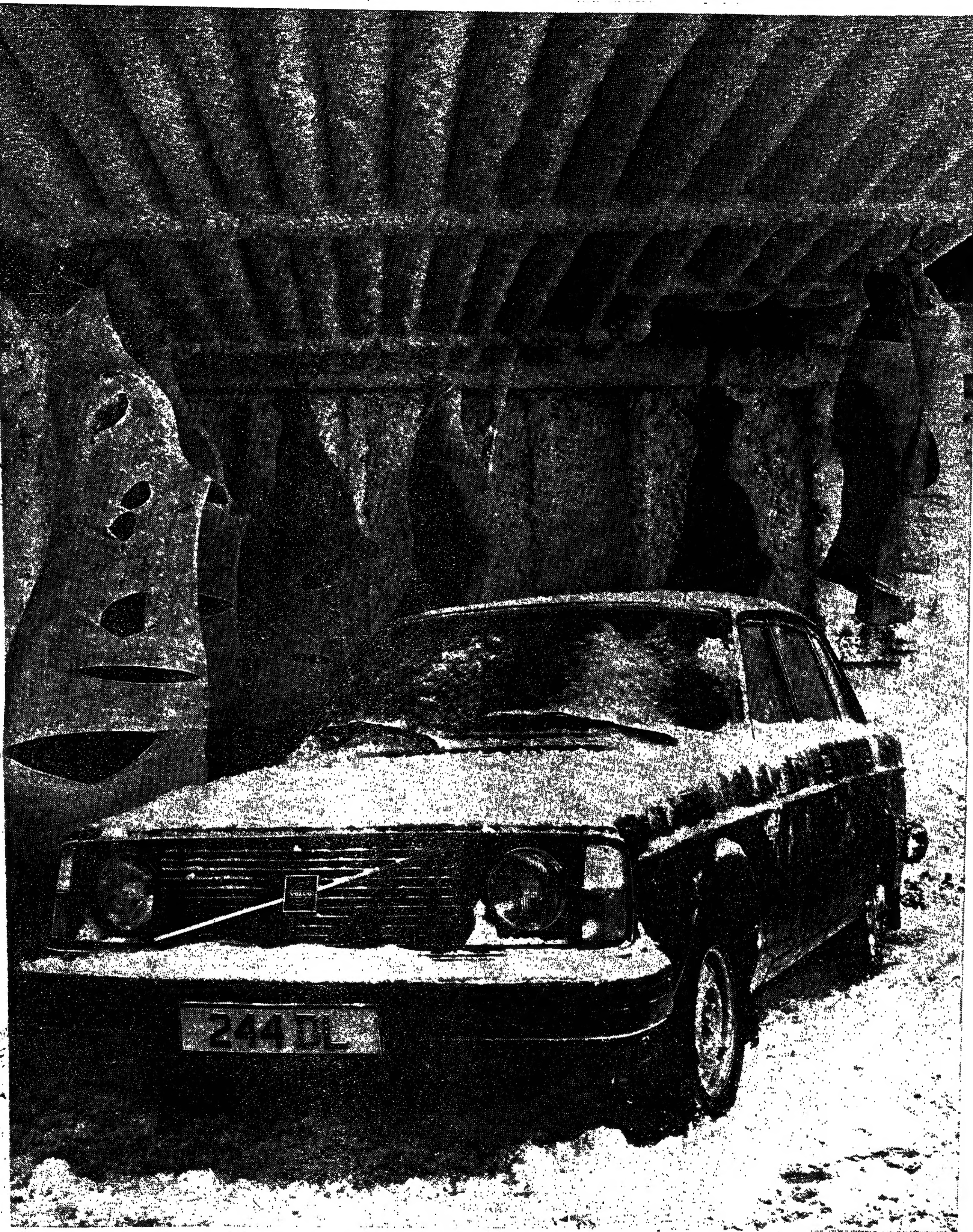
Labour moderates are looking to Mr Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, as their leader against the Left. It emerged last night that he is to make the chair at a conference to rally support for the Government. Page 4

Race: Plans for the staffing and structure of the new Commission for Racial Equality are criticised

RAF's new plane: The RAF's next fighter-bomber is to be a single-seater built jointly by Britain and West Germany. Page 5

Delhi: The ruling Congress Party pledges in its election manifesto that it will 'preserve and consolidate democracy'

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zero for as much as six months of the year and the Volvo is built to cope.

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Whatever the weather we promise you a warm reception. **VOLVO 244**

ME NEWS

Widowed wives and gypsies among priority groups entitled to permanent home in Liberal's Bill

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Widowed wives and gypsies, among other people, including those who are homeless, will be entitled to a permanent home under the Housing (Priority Groups) Bill, published by Mr. Stephen Prior, Minister of State for the Isle of Wight.

But local housing authorities will be obliged to accommodate only those who are homeless, or whose family or friends within a priority group are homeless.

Mr. Prior said that the Bill would require local authorities to take full notice of the needs of priority groups. The first group to be defined would be widowed wives, and the second would be gypsies. They are expected to include families with children, pregnant women, and elderly or disabled people.

The Bill defines homelessness as being without accommodation, or being threatened with it in 28 days. The first duty of housing authorities will be to provide accommodation for anyone it suspects of being homeless and with a priority need, while it determines the merits of the case.

If the authority decides the applicant does fall within its duty, it is obliged to secure or provide suitable accommodation. In some cases that will mean taking steps to end harassment of tenants so that they can stay in their present homes. In others, it will mean providing a council tenancy, but the Bill does not define the standard of accommodation to be given.

If the authority is not satisfied that the applicant qualifies for housing it must nevertheless provide advice and assistance to help him to find his own accommodation.

The Bill establishes that the housing authority that is responsible is the one to which

third of local authorities have yet to do so, and other authorities' performance have been patchy.

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Wordsworth site not to have houses built on it

By John Chartres

The view of the fields from under the yew trees beside Wordsworth's grave in Grasmere is to be preserved, after all.

The Lake District Special Planning Board announced yesterday that its development control subcommittee had refused an application for the building of 14 expensive houses on a site behind the Rothay Hotel in the centre of the Wordsworth village and alongside the famous churchyard.

The subcommittee's refusal of a development application by a Newcastle upon Tyne firm of builders came after intense local opposition ending in a public meeting in the village attended by nearly two hundred people last week.

The Rector of Grasmere, the Rev Richard Bevan, one of the leaders of the opposition movement, said the villagers were relieved and delighted at the decision. He said there would now be a move to raise funds on a national, and possibly international, scale to develop the site for the general benefit of local people, particularly elderly people; and for visitors.

One of the hopes, he said, was that the would-be developer, William Leech (Builders) Ltd, might be persuaded to put forward an alternative application that would still be business-like yet not constitute the sort of "overdevelopment" that the original scheme involved.



Top of the show-business pops: Penelope Keith and John Inman yesterday.

Penelope Keith named as top personality

Miss Penelope Keith was named yesterday as show business personality of 1976 in the Variety Club of Great Britain's annual awards. She was selected for her performance in the play *Donkey's Years* and her role as the woman next door in *The Good Life*, the television series.

A special award was given to Mr Richard Gooldeen for his annual appearance as Mr Mole in *Toad of Toad Hall* and for *Dirty Linen* in 1976. He has played Mole for 20 years.

Other winners were: Film actor: Lord Olivier, for *Marathon Man*; film actress: Gemma Craven, for *The Shipper*; and the Rose; stage actor: Donald Sinden, for *King Lear*; actress: Joan Plowright, for *The*

RAF's new plane to be Anglo-German project

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

The new fighter-bomber aircraft for the RAF is to be a joint Anglo-West German project, and may bring in other members of the Nato alliance, Whitehall sources said yesterday.

Coded the AST (air staff target) 403, the project has already been the subject of much negotiation between the British and the Germans. The British Aircraft Corporation and Hawker Siddeley Aviation are expected to submit firm designs to the Government within the next few weeks.

The RAF would require about 300 models of the 403 to fly alongside, and eventually to replace, its existing Jaguar and Harrier fighter-bombers during the late 1980s and 1990s. At about £5m for each aircraft at today's prices, the British order alone would be worth at least £1,500m to the aircraft industry.

The Germans would require at least as many 403s to replace their Phantom fighters. The two countries have built up in developing the much heavier and more expensive Tornado multi-role combat aircraft, which is due to go into squadron service by the end of this decade.

West Germany and Britain are under intense pressure from the American aircraft industry to buy "off the shelf" the F16 fighter.

The RAF is also evaluating the cruise missile, a remotely controlled aircraft, able to carry a nuclear weapon a thousand miles to its target at low altitude, which is in an advanced stage of development in the United States, and a series of conventional bombs designed to put enemy airfields out of action.

One of these, which can be lobbed into an airfield by a low-flying aircraft before it comes into range of aircraft missiles, lays mines under the surface designed to go off at varying intervals.

The development of the new fighter-bomber, which will be a single-seater designed to fight over the advanced battlefield, and may have an element of vertical take-off in its design, and that of the advanced conventional weapons can be seen as a riposte to a recent change in tactics by the Soviet military, which has been noted by Whitehall intelligence experts.

That is to concentrate far more on offensive weapons of a conventional nature. It has led Whitehall to deduce that the Russians would expect to fight a war at the non-nuclear level lasting several days at least before any escalation.

The threat is taken seriously in official circles. The astern block is understood to be producing about 1,500 military aircraft a year, 1,000 of which are combat types, and 500 of which are the latest swing-wing kind.

The accent among the British defence planners is placed far more heavily on strengthening home defence, on the assumption that the Russians would strike heavily in any conventional warfare at airfields in Britain used by aircraft from America bringing reinforcements to Nato, and by allied aircraft mounting strikes against targets in Europe.

Insulation policy rather than nuclear power

Bally

Contemporary society, the study says, is like a great steamship, sailing away on a fossil-fuel fire demanding enormous supplies of concentrated energy that have taken billions of years to accumulate.

Energy supplies will clearly become more and more a controlling element in world development, demanding "the biggest readjustment of aims and attitudes we have ever had to face". The study proposes: 1. Better insulation and more modest standards in domestic heating, which consumes nearly a quarter of Britain's total.

2. More modest transport, with smaller, more economical cars (60mph and 60 mpg for most purposes) and greater emphasis on public transport, bicycles, and car-sharing.

3. Big savings in industrial energy, largely through better insulation.

4. Development of alternative sources such as solar, water and wind power, with more efficient use of existing fuels such as burning natural gas directly in efficient stoves rather than generating electricity with it.

5. A change in planning towards more localised communities. The modern city is a dinosaur which will become extinct.

The study calls for an urgent and widespread debate on nuclear power the termination of which, the society believes, is "the beginning of any viable alternative strategy in the field of energy".

Energy: Where do we go from here? (Alternative Society, Rookery North, Adderbury, Oxfordshire; 70p).

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Resort JPs cut late-night drinking hours

Licensing magistrates for Torbay yesterday cut drinking hours at several clubs and hotels as part of a police campaign to beat increased drunkenness and vandalism.

The decision to limit drinking until 11.30 instead of 2 a.m. came despite pleas from the licensees. Mr Harry Mogford, of the Victoria Hotel, of Torquay, chairman of the Torquay Hotels Association, which represents about 500 members, said of the decision: "It will be a retrograde step to Torbay as a leading resort." Prospective conference holders would find other venues.

Chief Supt Victor Thomas said some employees of licensed premises were provocative and aggressive. They were too ready to indulge in excessive violence in ejecting customers.

The number of prosecutions for drunkenness had leapt significantly. Last year about 30 licensees had been detected for drink offences involving juveniles "a most unsatisfactory trend, which deserves censure".

It was stated that there would be an appeal to the Divisional Court.

Trailhead will keep lorries off road

the 1974 Railways Act aimed at transferring freight from road to rail. It brings to 16 the number of such grants so far authorised at a total cost of £4m. Thirty-three more grants are due to be made.

The corporation's application, for the grant was strongly supported by local authorities suffering from heavy traffic, particularly Derby, through which both the Teesside and Scunthorpe lorries have to pass if the freight came by road.

When the centre opens at the corporation's Bilston works up to 6,000 tonnes a week of coiled plate from the Lakenby works on Teesside and billets from the Appleby-Frodingham works at Scunthorpe will move in trains carrying up to 1,000 tonnes a time instead of more than 350 lorries carrying 15 to 20 tonnes.

Take a good look at what you've achieved so far. You're 18½ or over. You've got a good education and you've worked hard to get it. You've passed your 'A' levels. You may have gone on to take a degree.

But what happens next? You've been through the advertisements, they all say the same thing. "Wanted: young men and women with ability, ambition, initiative. Good prospects." You measure up. But do they? Good prospects are all very well, but are they enough? Will they make the best use of your qualifications?

Graduate Entry Scheme

Any graduate or undergraduate in the final year of a full time degree course up to the age of 30 should consider the advantages of the special entry scheme. Any University or CNAAL degree is acceptable. For further details consult your University/ Polytechnic Careers Adviser or write to Supt. David Mellor, Room 511, Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, London SW1.

Closing date for 1977 interviews for the special entry scheme is: All forces except Metropolitan Police: 12th February. Metropolitan Police: no further applications can be accepted under this scheme. Enquiries about ordinary entry for graduates can be made at any time.

Use your education to the full

From the start a Police career will stretch you, use all the initiative, education and ability you possess. It's rewarding too but you'll have to earn the rewards. You'll need to learn a lot (and fast) - and put that knowledge into use in tricky situations. You'll learn to make quick decisions. You'll get early responsibility and exercise personal judgement every day. And you'll have the satisfaction of knowing that you're doing a worthwhile job.

PARLIAMENT, February 8, 1977

Benefits of whooping-cough vaccination outweigh risk: compensation must await report

House of Commons

In the vast majority of cases, the benefits of vaccination against whooping cough far outweigh the risks, Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services (North, North, Lab) said in a statement.

He refused to decide the case for compensation for those children who had suffered injury as a result of vaccination in advance of the report of the Pearson Commission. Mr Ennals said that much public concern had been expressed in the Commons and in the media, about the risk of brain damage caused by whooping cough vaccination.

He expressed sincere sympathy to the families of the small number of children who might over the years have been damaged by vaccination. No amount of money could put right this damage.

What we can do (he went on) is to ensure that the best medical help is given to the children, and that their parents are helped to bear the additional burden. We are doing all we can under the present law to make things easier for them financially.

A wide range of services and benefits is available under the National Health Service personal social services, the social security system and the Family Fund which was extended in 1974 to help families in which there is a severely handicapped child.

Mr Ennals said that the pressure on me to provide compensation for vaccine-damaged children over and above the help we provide at present, and the anxiety and strong feelings that have been aroused on this issue. The Standing Medical Advisory Committee in its evidence to the Royal Commission on Civil Liability and Compensation for Personal Injury, recognized that there was a reasonable case for paying compensation where vaccination was proved to be the cause of damage.

This is by no means the only case where medical action can cause unforeseen damage or where Governments have urged people to use some particular part of the Health Service. That is why I cannot consider the claims for vaccine-damaged children in isolation. The Royal Commission is considering this whole field, and it would be wrong for me to preempt their report, which I understand is expected later this year.

I share the widespread concern for the children who may have been damaged. I hope the House will also share my concern at the alarming drop of 25 to 30 per cent in the number of vaccinations for diphtheria, tetanus and polio-mycitis over the last three years, and the even steeper fall of nearly 60 per cent in whooping cough vaccinations.

Transmission and vaccination have dramatically improved child health in the past 40 years, but much of the gain could be lost if parents stop worrying about the dangers of infection which have almost been wiped out by the very success of the vaccination programme, or if they fail to give prompt response to their children because of fears about serious side-effects.

Although there is a small risk of brain damage from whooping cough vaccination, I am advised by the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation, chaired by Professor Sir Charles Stuart, in whom I have complete confidence, that the policy of offering whooping cough vaccine to babies should not be changed because the gains greatly outweigh the risks.

Whooping cough is a dangerous disease to children, but it is not a brain damage but to permanent lung damage and even death. There were 4,000 cases and four deaths last year.

The joint committee also advises doctors that where, in individual

cases, there are indications against whooping cough vaccine it should not be administered. I urge parents not to turn their backs on vaccination against other diseases without first seeking the advice of their family doctor. The danger of diphtheria, tetanus and polio-mycitis is a very real one.

The vaccination programme will continue. But I am determined to ensure that the risks of damage are reduced to the absolute minimum. The joint committee have clearly stated the circumstances in which whooping cough vaccination is inadvisable, and information has been given to doctors on a number of occasions. But so that there can be no doubt in anyone's mind on this, I am arranging for the most up-to-date information on contraindications to be sent again to all doctors and to the nurses who work with them.

I am also considering what more can be done to improve the way in which the vaccine is administered so that all those administering vaccine are fully aware of contraindications in individual cases.

I firmly believe that the public should be aware of the general benefits and the hazards of vaccination, and I wish to help doctors and nurses in their task of providing the vaccine and discussing the issues with parents.

To assist them the Health Education Council has been providing a leaflet. This was revised in 1975, but together with the joint committee I am arranging for the urgent preparation of a new and more detailed leaflet to be sent to all the available medical and scientific knowledge, including information from the Advisory Committee on Safety of Medicines. I am reminding doctors to pay particular attention to the needs of the sub-committee any damage attributed to vaccine.

To ensure that nothing is overlooked, I am asking the Committee on Safety of Medicines to arrange in the next few days an information assembly by the Association of Parents of Vaccine-Damaged Children which the association consider has not already been arranged.

I recognize that this has been an anxious time for parents of young children who now have to make a decision about whether to have their child vaccinated. I hope that my statement this afternoon will help them to reach a decision on this difficult matter.

I hope that such parents will be better able to understand the circumstances in which vaccination against whooping cough is inadvisable. But I hope too that they will appreciate that in the vast majority of cases the benefits of vaccination far outweigh the risks.

I am sure that the House will agree that vaccination programmes play a vital part in protecting our children from serious and often fatal diseases. I am sure that the House will agree that the vaccine is safe and that the benefits far outweigh the risks.

Mr Ennals, in information he circulated, said that since diphtheria immunization began the level of the disease in this country had fallen from 5,000 cases a year before 1942 to fewer than 10 cases, and no deaths in 1975. Polio-mycitis had fallen on a similar scale. Whooping cough cases fell from 90,000 cases and 4,000 deaths in 1959 to fewer than 4,000 cases and four deaths in 1975.

In a continuing follow-up study in the event of being necessary, the immunized in a metropolitan region, involving over 50,000 doses of vaccine containing a whooping cough vaccine, the state records showed that no permanent brain damage had yet been encountered.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab)—Public anxiety will not be relieved by ministerial statements. We have to have an independent inquiry into the efficacy and safety of whooping cough vaccine.

It is deplorable that he should wait for the Royal Commission. It is his responsibility, now, to decide to pay compensation because he is the minister, and he should now decide to give compensation to the children so severely damaged by the immunization scheme. (Cheers.)

Mr Ennals—The joint committee on vaccination and immunization is an independent body including specialists in virology, immunization, epidemiology, infectious diseases, general medicine, neurology, paediatrics and general practice. There are 22 recognized experts and they are unanimous in the conclusions they have reached on the basis of all the information at their disposal.

I do not think a separate independent inquiry would establish any evidence not already available to the joint committee. On compensation, I have a great deal to say with the case which Mr Ashley makes and for which I cannot enter into a firm commitment before the report of the Royal Commission.

The Government will consider retrospective when the Royal Commission makes its recommendation.

Dr Gerard Vaughan, an Opposition spokesman on health and social services (Reading, South, C)—This is a special case of children. They are special because they are not healthy children before the injection is given and they are special—and this is what distinguishes them from other children who are vaccinated because they are not healthy.

Mr Ennals—Deaths from whooping cough are a fraction of what they were before mass vaccination was introduced. In 1959 there were 90,000 cases and 4,000 deaths. In 1975 there were fewer than 4,000 cases and four deaths.

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At the least will the minister undertake that if the Pearson Commission will then make it retrospective?

Mr Ennals—I have a great deal of sympathy with the case put forward on behalf of these children. I have said also that the fact that the Commission is not itself authorized to make proposals which are retrospective does not mean that the Government are not free to decide for themselves if they wish to apply any recommendations that are made to children whose situation has been affected by the subsequent events.

It is true that vaccination is a particular situation but it is not a case where the Government are free to decide for themselves if they wish to apply any recommendations that are made to children whose situation has been affected by the subsequent events.

Our immunization and vaccination programme is promoted and carried out by the health service. It is the judgment of doctors and parents as to whether vaccination should be carried out and all the disadvantages and dangers are carefully brought to the attention of doctors.

Mr Laurence Favit (Brent, South, Lab)—Will he assure me that in future there will be adequate notices to parents which are easily understandable, not complex, immunization and vaccination have done more for the health of this country in the last half a century than any other single matter in the health service.

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He believes that the incidence of brain damage following whooping cough is of the order of one in 300,000 children. This corresponds to about two children with brain damage from vaccination each year.

On comparison the committee estimate that on average about four children each year get brain damage from whooping cough itself. As well as this whooping cough can lead to permanent lung damage and other serious complications.

Mr Stephen Ross (Lisle of Wigham, Lab)—It is time a more definite commitment was given to payment of compensation. If it cannot be given in full an initial payment should be made.

Mr Ennals—I cannot go further on compensation. The family fund was extended in 1974 in order that it can provide financial assistance, particularly to handicapped children. A number of the cases we have been talking about have been able to receive assistance.

Mr Edward Louden (Liverpool, Garston, Lab)—The delay and procrastination in resolving the compensation issue will result in a loss of confidence by people in vaccination.

Mr Ennals—I recognize the depth of feeling that exists about the case for compensation, particularly where we know, as I do, people who have been affected by this. The Royal Commission will be reporting very soon. We must not get this out of proportion. Some of this brain damage may have been caused by vaccination, some may not.

There are enormous advantages not only to their children but to society as a whole that vaccination should continue.

Mr John Langford-Holt (Shrewsbury, C)—When is the Royal Commission going to report?

Mr Ennals—It is certain that the Royal Commission will report as soon as it can. I am sure that the House will be able to see the report as it comes in. I am sure that the House will be able to see the report as it comes in.

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Statement promised on complaints of abuses in social security system

Mr Stanley Orme, Minister for Social Security said he hoped soon to make an interesting statement about abuses of the social security system following an analysis of complaints and letters received from Mr Iain Spratt (Aberdeen, South, C).

Mr Spratt had asked him how many persons at the latest available date were receiving more than one benefit, including benefits in cash and in kind, than they would be entitled to under the law. The average rate was 1.5 per cent.

Mr Orme (Salford, West, Lab)—It is not possible to give a figure, but the number is certainly very small.

Mr Spratt—There is something desperately wrong with a system in which the chairman of the Supplementary Benefits Commission, 20 per cent of those are better off not working than they would be working. This figure does not include possibly another 20 per cent who are only marginally better off working than they would be not working.

Mr Orme—The House of Commons would be interested in a statement on the subject of social security abuses. I am sure that the House would be interested in a statement on the subject of social security abuses.

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Mr Orme—It does not help his case to misquote me, and he has just misquoted the chairman of the Supplementary Benefits Commission. The figures he was referring to relate to one in 10 possibly, but taking into account other factors we believe the figure is much higher than that to regard to the people who are supposed to be deterring the system.

A person with average weekly earnings of £57 gross in November, 1976, with a wife and four children, paying average rent and rates, would have a net weekly income of £49.54. If he was receiving benefits, including housing benefit, he would be getting £46.58, but the important thing is that after the earnings related has been taken into account, the net income would be £40 a week.

We are talking here about large families with children. Mr Spratt is attacking the children in these families. (Labour cheers.)

Mr Russell Kerr (Hemel Hempstead, Herts, Lab)—The House of Commons would be interested in a statement on the subject of social security abuses. I am sure that the House would be interested in a statement on the subject of social security abuses.

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Many people failing to claim due benefits

People should not be deterred by the campaign against social security fraud from claiming the benefits to which they are entitled, Mr Stanley Orme, Minister for Social Security, said.

Mr Ivor Clementson (Luton East, Lab) had asked what was Mr Orme's estimate of the number of people who were not claiming benefits to which they were entitled. Mr Orme said that such an estimate was not available.

Mr Orme—Estimates in this field are uncertain. For family income supplement and free welfare milk, it is estimated that unclaimed benefits amount to about £1m and £12m.

For supplementary benefit the amount is clearly much larger, but it is difficult to estimate. The subject is being studied further in connection with the review of the supplementary benefit scheme announced last September.

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Windscale inquiry not prejudiced by Bill increasing financial limits for nuclear industry—Mr Benn

The Nuclear Industry (Finance) Bill did not prejudice the planning inquiry in respect of Windscale, Mr Anthony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry (Bristol, South, Lab) said.

He said this Bill dealt with British Nuclear Fuels Ltd, with the Radiochemical Centre Ltd and with the Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. It raised the financial limits imposed by the Atomic Energy Act, 1971, and permitted the Government to guarantee the raising of money for the construction of new nuclear power stations.

Mr Benn said that the Bill did not prejudice the planning inquiry. The Windscale planning inquiry, he said, was a statutory inquiry for BNFL which would not be affected by the Bill.

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Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

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Defeat on Scots marriage Bill

House of Lords

The Marriage (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

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Dossier being compiled on criminals in security firms

People could enter the security industry almost on coming straight out of Pentonville or Wormwood Scrubs, Mr Bruce George (Walsall, South, Lab) said when he successfully sought leave to introduce his Registration of Private Security Firms Bill.

He said this industry employed up to 200,000 people and was by a large reputation, but there was an overwhelming need for a licensing or registration system.

Mr George said that the Bill was intended to ensure that the industry was run by a public body, and that it was intended to ensure that the industry was run by a public body.

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Trebling public spend on mobility for disabled

The review of the level of the mobility allowance will be carried out by the Department of Social Security, Mr David Price (Eastleigh, C) said.

Mr Price said that the mobility allowance was a very important benefit for disabled people, and that it was intended to ensure that the mobility allowance was a very important benefit for disabled people.

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Silver Jubilee Souvenir

A special Silver Jubilee Souvenir Number will be published by The Illustrated London News this month. Introduced by an article on the Queen and the monarchy by Sir Arthur Bryant, this issue will contain reviews of all major developments in the last 25 years, including:

Science by Tony Osman Politics by Lord Blake Literature by Michael Ratcliffe Theatre by J. C. Trewin The visual arts by Edward Lucie-Smith Cinema by Michael Billington Sport by Geoffrey Green Architecture and the environment by Tony Aldous Plus 8 colour plates and many other photographs in colour and black and white.

Order your copy of this unique record from your newsagents (£2.50) or direct from the publisher (£2.50 plus 70p postage).

The Illustrated London News, Room 36, Elm House, 10-16 Elm Street, London WC1X 0BP

Each copy is enclosed in a cardboard jacket.

NHS facing problems realistically

The time might come when further changes in the National Health Service would have to be made, Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services (North, North, Lab) said.

Mr Ennals said that the NHS was facing a number of problems, and that it was intended to ensure that the NHS was facing a number of problems.

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Parity in divorce for Ulster

Commission on Human Rights

It was the intent of the Bill to provide for parity in divorce for Ulster, Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services (North, North, Lab) said.

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Stopping evil men getting detonators for building

Viscount Brookeborough, moving the second reading of the Detonators Bill, said that the legislation controlling the manufacture, distribution and use of explosives was the 1875 Explosive Substances Act.

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WEST EUROPE



Mr Yigal Allon (left), Israel's Foreign Minister, signs "with heavy heart" in Brussels yesterday as Mr Crosland, President of the EEC Council of Ministers, looks on.

Israel signs 'unsatisfactory' EEC aid pact after strong protest

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 8

In a speech strikingly short of diplomatic niceties, Mr Yigal Allon, Israel's Foreign Minister, today told his EEC counterparts that he was signing a new financial aid agreement with the European Investment Bank over the next five years, was described by Mr Allon as "very limited in its extent and unsatisfactory in its terms".

Israel had been entitled to hope, he said, that the sum "put at our disposal for investment needs would have borne some direct relationship to our negative trade balance with the Community" and also "preserved an appropriate proportion in relation" to the aid made available to other countries.

Mr Allon also warned the EEC that its dialogue with the Arab countries should not seek to "deal with the problem of the Israel-Arab conflict in the absence of Israel". There was a danger, he said, that the dialogue "might become a politically

dangerous tool which would diminish, not enhance, the role of Europe in the Middle East in various ways".

The timing of these unpromising remarks was hardly accidental. Later this week the general council of the so-called Euro-Arab dialogue, which brings together senior officials of both sides, meets in Tunis, ostensibly to discuss plans for greater commercial and economic cooperation between Arab League countries and the Community.

The Nine have, however, been under constant pressure from the Arabs to bring political questions within the scope of the dialogue. So far this pressure has been resisted by the Community, which has insisted that the Community's resolution may be weakening.

Today's financial aid protocol was the missing element in a preferential trade agreement signed by the EEC and Israel in 1975. Much to Israel's annoyance at the time, the Community decided to postpone the inclusion of the aid component until after negotiations on similar agreements with various Arab countries had been completed.

Irish President seeks investors from Germany

Cologne, Feb 8.—President Hillery of Ireland told German industrialists here today that he was seeking investors for industrial investment in Ireland.

In a speech to the federation of German Industries he said Ireland was looking increasingly to West Germany for further investment.

"The priority which it is intended to give to the Federal Republic in this regard is demonstrated by the expansion here of the activities of the Irish Industrial Development Authority," he told leading executives of German industry.

President Hillery, who is on a state visit here, said Ireland offered German firms the advantages of a stable democracy and an economic and social environment favourable to foreign investors. They were also given very substantial incentives, he added.

Earlier the President and Dr Garrett Fitzgerald, the Irish Foreign Minister, had talks with Hans Schmidt, the German Minister of Economic Affairs, and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister.

A Bonn Foreign Ministry communiqué said the two ministers had particularly with plans for direct election to a European Parliament in 1978. They agreed that the process of European unification must be pursued despite the disparities between the Community's nine member-states.—Reuter.

Jeanne Moreau married

Paris, Feb 8.—Jeanne Moreau, the French film actress, who is 49, was married in Paris today to William Friedkin, aged 38, the American producer of *The French Connection* and *The Exorcist*.

Lisbon's entry application to get qualified welcome

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Feb 8

EEC foreign ministers decided here today to give a heavily qualified welcome to the application to join the Community by Portugal. Portugal's Prime Minister, is expected to submit when he begins a tour of European capitals in London on February 14 and 15.

The Council of Ministers, under the chairmanship of Mr Crosland, the Foreign Secretary, agreed to tell Dr Soares that while they welcome his country's political commitment to Europe, solutions will have to be found for economic, social and agricultural problems before entry negotiations can begin.

The guarded tone reflects serious differences within the Community over the implications of Portugal's application. The EEC is already engaged in entry negotiations with Greece and may have to respond to an approach from Spain before the end of the year.

Doubts on neutrality of Spanish forces remain

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Feb 8

New assurances given here today by the Army chief of staff of the "neutrality" of the Spanish armed forces in the face of the democratic reforms being carried out by King Juan Carlos' Government have not quite satisfied the doubters.

In an interview with the respected evening paper *Informaciones*, Lieutenant General José Vega Rodríguez called the armed forces "unbiased spectators of the political process".

Earlier in the day, the morning papers had also given prominent headlines to a speech delivered yesterday by Lieutenant General Manuel Gutiérrez Melendo, the military Vice-Premier. In this he referred to the "obligation of neutrality" of the armed forces.

This evening's article carried this admission by the chief of staff: "In exceptional circumstances, the Army might fill a power vacuum, but it would never displace the legitimate authority."

Portugal cuts size of newspapers

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, Feb 8

The size of Portuguese state-owned newspapers has been restricted to 12 pages of news for broadsheets and 16 pages for tabloids.

Dr Manuel Alegre, Minister of Social Communication, announced yesterday that the whole Portuguese press would be reorganised.

The morning newspaper *O Século* and the three reviews connected with it, were suspended for 90 days today for the entire publishing house to be reorganised. Employees will receive full pay during the suspension.

Court declines to rule in Danish press dispute

From Our Correspondent
Copenhagen, Feb 8

A court declined today to issue a provisional ruling on the dispute which has prevented publication of Denmark's leading morning newspaper, *Bertelske Tidende*, and the mass circulation paper, *BT*.

The editorial staff of both newspapers had prepared for publication tomorrow but the magistrates' court found the case too complicated for an immediate ruling.

A spokesman for the newspapers said tonight that this meant the proposals submitted by the unions and the management at today's hearing would require further consideration.

We do not expect to be able to bring out a newspaper for another week now, and this will take us beyond the general election next Tuesday, February 15," he added.

At today's hearing the Con-

Strikers ordered back to work in Holland

From Sue Masterman
The Hague, Feb 8

A judge in Utrecht tonight ordered Dutch trade unions to suspend strike action at four meat processing factories for a cooling off period of 16 days, after which unions and employers must report to him on progress made towards negotiations.

It was the second success for employers trying to get Dutch industry back to normal. Last Friday, the dairy industry successfully carried off strike action planned for yesterday by obtaining a similar order from the same judge.

During an emergency debate in Parliament tonight, forced by the unions to back down, ministers said that the Government had no intention of interfering at this stage in the present spreading industrial conflict.

Another emergency debate will be held on Thursday, this time at the demand of the Communist Party, which objects to court interference.

Today was the second day of what promises to be a long and bitter industrial battle. About 13,000 workers are on strike but many thousands more are still at work. All ferry services to Britain are affected, with only the British Rail ships on the Harwich-Hook of Holland route in service.

ICI's chemical works at

Rosenburg, near Rotterdam, closed this afternoon after the unions called out the 1,800 employees, allowing only those needed to run down the chemical works safely to remain.

In the ports, tug boat sympathy action prevented ships leaving. Two ships which left without tug aid, the *Stellenbosch* and the *Leiff Strölen*, were blocked in Amstelveen when they tried to unload. The Dutch are informing the British unions via the International Transport Federation of ships which have been refused from Dutch ports.

For the first time, the Dutch were confronted today by lock-outs. The unions intend to demand in court, the right of employers to lock out those willing to work. The right to strike has not been established in Dutch law, and the unions argue that lock-outs are therefore also illegal.

Several important provincial newspapers and some weeklies will not be published tomorrow because of printing strikes.

Public transport in Rotterdam and Amsterdam was paralysed until 10 am today.

The unions are demanding full automatic compensation in the 1977 wage agreement for rise in the cost of living. This right has been built into wage agreements since 1964, but this year the employers have refused to pay compensation automatically.

Presidential rebuke for French Communists

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 8

President Giscard d'Estaing, in a hard-hitting speech tonight in Florenville, on the last lap of his tour of Brittany, said he would not let anyone tamper with the institutions of the Fifth Republic.

"It is not for the secretary-general of the Communist Party to dictate to the President of the Republic what he should do in the event of the left coming to power," he declared. He was referring to M Marchais's recent statement that if the left won the parliamentary elections next year, the President would have to "submit or resign".

"I have the constitution on my side and that is quite sufficient," he said.

Earlier, in a speech at Vannes, M Giscard d'Estaing spoke of the maritime vocation of France.

He said that the extension of territorial waters to 200 miles, the progress of fisheries, the potential of aquaculture, all showed that France would soon have a real "agriculture of the sea".

He announced measures to prevent a repetition of the widespread pollution of the Breton coast which occurred when a German tanker went aground last year.

Within six months, off Ushant and in vulnerable areas, shipping will be restricted to compulsory lanes. Territorial waters and coasts will be more closely watched, and there will be more buoyage, radar equipment, and other control apparatus to ensure better respect of traffic regulations. France will also participate in an international fund to combat oil slicks.

Finally, the Government will propose to its partners in the Community the launching of a common research programme to improve the techniques for combating pollution.

At Vannes, as at Quimper yesterday, there were few people on the streets. About 1,000 demonstrators carrying placards and trade union banners paraded through the centre of the town, shouting slogans such as "We're fed up with the Barre plan". They tried to force their way past barriers in front of the town hall but were held back by riot police.

Sale of Giscard masks banned at carnival

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Feb 8

The decision to forbid the sale of masks with the effigy of President Giscard d'Estaing during the carnival which opens in Nice this week, has caused widespread surprise and adverse comment.

On Sunday the police went through all the stalls in the town and confiscated the offending masks. They did not, however, object to those with the effigy of M Poniowski, the Minister of the Interior, or other political leaders.

But today the authorities announced that the ban applied to all masks caricaturing a political, military, or religious personality. They based themselves on a law issued on January 21 by the mayor of Nice forbidding all fancy dress which had political, religious, or military significance.

Such an order is issued every year by the committee organising the carnival. But M Jacques Médecin, the Minister of the Interior, said he was not in favour of banning carnival masks with the effigy of political leaders.

He put the blame for the ban on the prefectural authorities. The prefecture lays the responsibility of the door of the municipality.

Extra time for trespassing Soviet trawlers

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Feb 8

The EEC decided tonight to give a few more days' grace to the Soviet Union to apply for licences for at least 60 fishing boats which are now operating illegally inside Community waters, mainly British.

Last month the Russians were offered licences for 27 named vessels, of which no more than 17 would be allowed to fish in the EEC's 200-mile zone at any one time. The 10 days which the Russians were given to apply for licences expired last night.

Answer on paper to prison escapes

Rome, Feb 8.—A left wing senator has asked the Italian Government to introduce paper bed-sheets in all prisons to stop inmates from escaping by tying sheets into ropes.—AP.

Making EEC a practical reality in everyday life: moderation prices prudent in farm review

Parliament

European Economic Community not promise to the European more than it can. Mr Roy Jenkins, of the Commission, said today in a message and setting out the Commission's proposals for ahead.

continued, they must their possibilities of it by delecting caution. is must be more than is. Let us (we said) more than we promise.

is considered that the it task facing the Com is for the Commission ward its proposals for a's farm prices. The agricultural policy had said, been one of the the Community becoming increasingly rapid action was keep it in place the might be dislodged.

ity had helped con- enjoy secure supplies of stable markets, but also realize that the threatened as never wary fluctuations had he stage market and ad lack of outside limit for manoeuvre.

is rightly insisted that may's policies for agri- a consistent farm price policy objectives, and with the overriding mod inflation. Pro- this year's farm price- rained in this context, doubt that the prudent be one of price mod-

a submitting price pro- continued) we must deeply at the under- and the same time, the questions are clear. we assure stable mar- income for prod- a and sustain farming necessary on a part- How do we resolve the differences, structural and disparities in the European agriculture to future world system is to climatic change, increase and demands living standards.

questions cannot be solely by managing the mechanisms of the com- policy. Yet, in the various of its long-term "his will provide one : important priorities ahead. Our review not merely to keep 1 agricultural policy to chart its course in -rection.

series sector, the Com- to build a policy suited to the world's -tion of limits from lies brought within its ast expanse of waters. same time, the exten- by other countries was for the deep-sea was also the regula- by third countries by waters.

se diverse elements, the had to create a ictory to all, which se common interest, way could the sea's equitably managed, 1, thus ensuring the of fish stocks and a of the harvest. Each 1 the achievement of put at risk the future.

common agricultural ways been at the Community (the went more centrally has less of economic inte- Here, too, we face so far from making towards economic any slip back by our

t danger—and to the 1 will be needed to -that I now run. It that our period to more trade, and better conditions for producers or consumers, there is no point in making them.

The Community also has a role to play in industry, such as textiles and footwear which were in difficulties because of increased competition from the third world. Here it has a double responsibility.

At a different level, it had an even more important role in advanced technology—the aircraft and computer industries provided two obvious spectacular examples—but there were others where the private sector could not readily do the job. The necessary scale, where state intervention was therefore indispensable, and where common action promised significant economies of scale.

A Community strategy for these sectors was urgently required, and one of the main priorities of the policy would be to achieve such a strategy.

Fourthly, the Community must develop a coordinated energy policy. At the time of expensive energy, the Community must face up to the need for conservation and increased self-sufficiency. This meant the development of new energy sources, where risks could be great and investment costs high.

The JET tomorrow year fusion project which the Commission was impatient to see agreed provided perhaps the best example. The interests of the European taxpayer demanded a quick decision and the interests of the European citizen of tomorrow demanded a positive one.

At the same time, it should give a lead in developing a Community strategy for handling the tission

building on the tripartite conference initiative of last year. together with the council we have to forge practical links between the predominantly national economic policy of individual countries and the Community's economic policy. The Commission should do all in its power to persuade them to coordinate their policies so as to achieve a balanced economic recovery which did not seek inflation at the expense of the Community. It should not assume a responsibility for demand management which it could not fulfil.

Structural changes were a different matter. Full employment could not be achieved simply by stimulating demand, and an unacceptably high level of unemployment might well persist, at any rate in the more vulnerable areas and among the more vulnerable groups of workers, even when economic recovery was running strongly.

Here they would try to provide coordinated labour market policies throughout the Community, working closely with the member governments and both sides of industry.

Community policies must help directly to improve the lot of the citizen.

In our concern with the great issues of economic and industrial policy (he said), "we must never forget the overriding need to carry the general interest of the Community as a whole with us. If they fail to see the need for common problems, then common solutions will not, in the end, be adopted."

If they fail to recognize that the general interest of the Community can transcend the particular interests of the member states, then the general interest of the Community will not prevail. But a sense of common European identity cannot be fostered by exhortation. We must make the Community a practical reality in terms of everyday life.

The Commission has a duty to ensure that the Community lived up to the ideal on which its organization was based—to protect the environment against the dangers of unregulated industrial growth, to protect the weak against exploitation, to safeguard individual freedom and to enhance opportunity.

But our resources are limited (he said), and where our member states cannot alone effect change consistently we should not attempt to duplicate.

In the period leading up to the direct election of the European Parliament, the Commission detailed, proposals had a special importance. It was too soon to tell exactly what the role of a directly elected Parliament would be, but precisely what effect direct elections would have on its relationship with the other institutions of the Community, but some things were clear.

As the Community developed and the Community budget increased in size, the need for direct election of the Commission steadily more pressing. The old principle of no taxation without representation could not be fully followed by an indirectly elected assembly, however scrupulously it discharged its responsibilities.

To deny the need for direct elections at this stage in the Community's history was to deny one of the fundamental axioms of representative democracy.

Direct elections would in themselves help to foster a sense of common identity among the electors. The members returned in these elections would come as Europeans, and not as representatives of their constituent states, and would promote the interests of their constituents at a European, rather than at a national level, and would base their claim on reflection on their performances in a European, rather than in a national, forum.

The Commission had two clear objectives: to ensure that each member state was represented in the Community at a level which was in its own life was affected by decisions taken at Community level and of the way in which it could affect the lives of its citizens by casting his vote and ensuring that the Commission was aware of the attitudes and aspirations of the voters.

We cannot proclaim a European ideal and a European vision (he said) and yet refuse to let European countries anxious and democratically qualified to join from participating in it.

The Community could take pride in the fact that there were applicants at its door, such as Spain, that it was a rallying point for democracy and for economic advance, but the prospects of enlargement also presented it with responsibility and difficulty.

Our talks with applicant countries have (he said) to be carefully planned to face overtly the major problems which enlargement would present both for the Community and for applicant countries.

The Community must strengthen itself in order to support further enlargement. We must be ready and sympathetic to lending the building group, but we must not imperil the coherence of the whole structure.

By basing future talks on grounds of realism and perspective they would be more likely to make genuine and effective contributions to European unity. The Commission would be sympathetic to enlargement but would insist that the problems be faced and not glossed over.

They had to strike a difficult and delicate balance. They must not promise what they could not achieve, but they must not limit the real possibilities of achievement by a delecting caution or an inability to lift their sights.

We want our deeds to be a little better than our words (he concluded). Let us always do more than we promise to do. In this way the great inspirations of the Community will be in a real and practical sense the means by which we go forward, the very engine of Europe.

osals for building up coal stocks

need for a common y among the nine of the European was emphasized by rumour, the Commission- ible for energy

state on the subject, he lack of a common ould be a millstone of generations of ers. The present rops would not be that lack.

ergy consumption in ased by 5.5 per cent a time of recession, hat not enough had rms of conservat- necessary in three

sectors. The Community had to develop its own resources; they needed to be economic sensibly, and to make sure that as a result of these steps the solidarity which per cent of the Community's needs. This would not now be obtained. The figure was more likely to be 9 per cent.

There needed to be a joint plan for fuel savings and proposals would be put to the Council of Ministers which were a little more than wearing long underpants.

The proposals had to be devoted to reflect the interests of all member states, and the government must recognize that without a modicum of solidarity all would suffer at the end of the day.

ward proposals for subsidizing coking coal and for building up coal stocks.

It had been hoped that by 1985 nuclear energy would produce 15 per cent of the Community's needs. This would not now be obtained. The figure was more likely to be 9 per cent.

There needed to be a joint plan for fuel savings and proposals would be put to the Council of Ministers which were a little more than wearing long underpants.

The proposals had to be devoted to reflect the interests of all member states, and the government must recognize that without a modicum of solidarity all would suffer at the end of the day.

OVERSEAS

Mozambique's rulers mix their Marxism with economic realism

From Nicholas Asford
Maputo, Feb 8

The process of building a socialist society in Mozambique will be a long and difficult task, Mr Marcelino Dos Santos, vice-president of the ruling Frelimo movement, told the party's third congress which has just ended in Maputo.

He is Frelimo's chief economic policy-maker and this expression of economic realism, which preceded the announcement of a relatively moderate and undocile list of economic directives, was a refreshing change to all the heady rhetoric at the congress.

It could be an indication that despite the public espousal of Marxist-Leninist doctrine, Frelimo's approach to the task of national reconstruction may be more pragmatic than expected.

Whether this pragmatism will extend to other spheres remains to be seen. But judging by the pronouncements at the congress, Frelimo has emerged as a Marxist party in the Soviet mould dedicated to the development of "scientific socialism" at home and to the expansion of "the world anti-imperialist front" abroad.

Unlike other Marxist-inclined parties in Africa, which have been mass organizations, Frelimo, like the communist parties of East Europe, will be an élite "vanguard party", embracing only the most highly motivated activists.

Candidates wanting to join the party will have to fulfil fairly high standards. The masses will be encouraged to join one of its affiliate organizations. In this way Frelimo acts as the driving force for the "alliance of workers and peasants" in Mozambique.

According to the party programme, Frelimo's immediate objectives are the consolidation of independence, the achievement of national unity, the destruction of capitalism and the exploitation of man by man, and the building of a political, material and ideological basis for socialism.

The final objective is the construction of a "new society".

This is going to be achieved by an intensive campaign of political indoctrination and through an economic programme which in practice means greater participation in the main sectors of the economy.

This process has already begun. Land and rented accommodation were taken over last year, education and health have already been nationalised and many factories and plantations which were abandoned by their Portuguese owners have effectively come under state control.

The reconstruction of the economy will be based firstly on agriculture, which provides a living for 90 per cent of the population. Emphasis will be laid on the construction of communal villages and the establishment of cooperative farms.

The second phase will involve the development of industry and, more particularly, the reactivation of industries which have run down since independence and the mass exodus of Portuguese technicians.

The final and "decisive" phase will be the establishment of heavy industry which, according to Mr Dos Santos, will "create conditions of real equality" and raise the political consciousness of the masses.

Mr Dos Santos said the main aim was to restore the levels of agricultural and industrial production by 1980 to those prevailing in 1973—a realistic (if modest) objective bearing in mind the problems the country faces. In particular he hopes to reduce food imports, which he estimated at about \$40m a year.

For a Marxist party the economic directives are not as ruthlessly anti-capitalist as might have been expected. A degree of free enterprise will be permitted and foreign capital will continue to have a role so long as it coincides with the party's objectives. Furthermore for the moment there is to be no rigid economic plan but rather a series of general objectives.

Similarly, the party's international orientation may not prove to be quite as strongly pro-Soviet as the presence of large numbers of Soviet block delegates at the congress seemed to suggest. Observers noted that Frelimo leaders were referred directly to the Soviet Union or its allies when pledging Mozambique's support for the struggle against "colonialism, racism, neo-colonialism and imperialism".

The push for closer ties seems to be strongest in Moscow, East Berlin and Havana than perhaps it is in Maputo.

It would be wrong to overemphasize this point. Mozambique has firmly placed itself in the socialist camp and, with the aid of Chinese influence, the Soviet Union and its partners are Mozambique's natural allies.

Similarly, the tendency towards pragmatism in economic thinking should not be seen as an indication that the Marxist basis of the party will be significantly diluted. Socialism is the ultimate goal and adherence to Marxist-Leninist principles is the means by which it will be reached.

Queen leaves tonight on jubilee journey

By Roger Barthoud

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh leave Heathrow Airport, London, at 10.25 tonight for their six-week jubilee tour to Western Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia and Papua, New Guinea.

Before joining the royal yacht Britannia on Thursday morning (local time) at Pago Pago, Eastern Samoa, they face 21 hours 15 minutes of flying. This excludes a one-hour wait when their British Airways 707 touches down at Los Angeles.

From Pago Pago it is a seven-hour cruise to Apia, in Western Samoa, where the celebrations will begin, with dancing, ceremonies and obligatory libations from the traditional welcome cup, consisting of a potion called kava.

It is the Queen's first visit to Western Samoa. Apia is thought to have been the setting for Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island*, and the residence of the head of state was once the author's home.

And so across the International Date Line to Tonga, an independent monarchy within the Commonwealth, whose monarch, King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV, is probably the largest in the world, though he is said to have shed some four of his 20 stones as a jubilee year gesture.

After two days in Fiji, there will be a restful three days at sea on the way to Auckland, New Zealand, where the Queen will be greeted on February 22 by Mr Muldoon, the Prime Minister, and Sir Denis Blundell, the Governor-General.

It will be the Queen's fifth visit to New Zealand since her accession, and she will spend 10 relatively informal but strenuous days there working her way from north to south. The aim, in Australia, where she arrives on March 8 for her sixth visit—is to be seen by the largest possible number of people.

One foreseeably delicate stage of the visit will occur in Canberra where Sir John Kerr, the Governor-General, has been the object of considerable public odium since he dissolved Mr Gough Whitlam's Labour government in November, 1975.

The royal family has studiously kept out of this controversy, which has, however, made many Australians ponder deeply on the Queen's constitutional role in Australia. Her weeks there—three with four days in Papua, New Guinea, and in Perth on March 30. Six days in Canada are scheduled for mid-October, possibly followed by a visit to the Caribbean.



Dr Waldheim inspecting war-torn Beirut yesterday before flying to Amman.

Waldheim arrival in Jordan

Amman, Feb 8.—Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General, said today he might seek clarification of a statement in Brussels by Mr Vigal Alon, the Israeli Foreign Minister, that his country had "no intention of giving the United Nations any role in peace negotiations in this area".

Dr Waldheim was answering questions at Amman airport after his arrival for two days of talks on reviving the Middle East peace conference at Geneva. He flies to Israel on Thursday.

Official sources said the talks here would cover the political aspects of the Middle East issue, the Geneva conference and the parties that would attend it.

Whether the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) should attend the conference is a leading issue.

Dr Waldheim is to meet Crown Prince Hassan at breakfast tomorrow, and then hold a lengthy discussion with King Husain.

Dr Waldheim said at the airport that he had been assured by the Israeli Government before he left New York "that they were looking forward to my visit and were interested in discussing the situation".

Mr Alon's statement "did not change the attitude of Israel towards the United Nations".

He said his impression was that the leaders with whom he had talked so far—President Sadat of Egypt, King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria and President Scharif of Lebanon—were seriously interested in resuming the negotiating process as quickly as possible.

They wanted, he said, "to get down to the substance of the problem and not just to procedural matters".

King Husain has issued a warning against over-optimism, lest it lead to a false impression that a solution to the Middle East problem is imminent. In an interview published here yesterday, the King said no solution could be achieved unless Jerusalem was returned to Arab sovereignty.—Reuter.

A Soviet delegation headed by Mr Mikhail Sytenko, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle East department, arrived here this afternoon for talks with Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials.

Observers noted that the delegation arrived at a moment when Soviet-Egyptian relations were extremely tense with the Egyptian press daily accusing the Communists of trying to overthrow the Government during last month's riots against price rises.—Agence France Presse.

Leading article, page 15

Syrian advance star talk of war in Israel

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, Feb 8

Unless the United States Government succeeds within the next few days in arranging for the withdrawal of Syrian troops from the Nabatieh area in southern Lebanon, Israel's leaders will have to decide whether to acquiesce in the Syrian Army's presence close to their frontier or take military action.

The Army chief of staff, Lieutenant-General Mordechai Gur, told a meeting of American fund-raisers in Jerusalem last night that for the past week Israel had been in "a time of decision-making" and several decisions had already been taken. He declined to elaborate.

General Gur also said that most Israelis hoped the crisis would be overcome, with all parties showing reasonableness, wisdom and courage; but they were also confident in their ability to safeguard national security.

It is understood that the decisions referred to by the chief of staff have been passed by Mr Dinitz, the Israeli Ambassador in Washington, to Mr Vance, the Secretary of State whom he met last night. Mr Vance is reported to have given an assurance that efforts would be made to speed up talks with the Syrians on the border dispute.

Earlier there had been disquiet here over suggestions from Washington that the United States did not expect the matter to be resolved until Mr Vance visits the Middle East next week.

Two weeks ago, when the Syrians moved several hundred men into Nabatieh, which is north of the river Litani, about six miles from the Israeli frontier, the Israeli Government called for their withdrawal "within a few days". It claimed that the Syrian move was a breach of unofficial understandings reached in contacts through the Americans and amounted to a Syrian crossing of Israel's invisible "red line" of tolerance on the northern front.

The Syrian troops Nabatieh as part of Arab peace force an reported that their is to compel Palestine rilla units to surren heavy arms. However no evidence that this done.

The Israel sta remained unchanged of endorsement of U move by President Lebanon and the reluctance of Wash put pressure on Several ministers, Inc Rabin, the Prime Mir Mr Peres, the Defer ter, have insisted Syria's must withdra The problem has be fixed because the develop while a election campaign w into full swing. warnings instead of fined no diplomatic have been highlight press and on televisio.

The new American of State may ther that on his first v Middle East he wil act as mediator in crisis instead of out prospects for peace.

Hopes are expres that the situation defused by repla Syrian peace force c Lebanese.

If the two Arab si this idea, one possi Israel may accept inued Syrian presen diyah by declaring area is beyond its " in return for a Syri to Washington that not cross the Litani such a compromise seen by most Isra climbdown

The alternative i action. The milita dent of Haaretz today that the "my war" perspective Lebanon by an force, which wou itself on the Litani lead to "a clash Syrian Army and in Sinai".

In brief

Soyuz links up with Salyut

Moscow, Feb 8.—The Soyuz 24 spacecraft with two cosmonauts on board docked tonight with the orbiting Salyut 5 space laboratory, one day after the launch.

The crew, mission commander Viktor Gorbachko and flight engineer Yuri Glazkov, were feeling well and were carrying out their flight programme. The docking was the first with Salyut 5 since its first crew completed a five-week stay last August 24.

Post mortem verdict

Hongkong, Feb 8.—A post mortem examination on Mr William Crum, the China-born American businessman, whose body was found in his burnt-out home last Saturday, showed there were no suspicious circumstances about his death, police said.

Beached whales perish

Mayport, Florida, Feb 8.—About 200 pilot whales threw themselves on to a beach near here and, despite a two-day rescue effort by marine officers and volunteers, nearly 80 have died. Scientists are conducting autopsies to find out why the whales came ashore.

Warning on Namibia

Britain and the other members of the European Community have warned South Africa that its intention to set up an interim government in Namibia (South-West Africa) does not meet with their approval.

Coup plot trial

Marrakech, Feb 8.—Seventeen members of a Moroccan left-wing opposition party, the Union Socialiste des Forces Populaires, have gone on trial here accused of plotting an attempted coup in March, 1973.

Minister quits

Brasilia, Feb 8.—Senator Severo Gomes, Minister of Trade and Industry and one of Brazil's most controversial politicians, has resigned after calling for greater political freedom.

Sudan reshuffle near

Khartoum, Feb 8.—President Nimeiry has relieved Sudan's Prime Minister and his Cabinet of their posts, but has asked them to continue until a new Cabinet is announced.

Plane lost in desert

Addis Ababa, Feb 8.—A Swedish light aircraft carrying an unnamed Briton, a Dane and a Swede is missing in Ethiopia's Ogaden desert.

Commitment to democracy in Gandhi manifesto

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi, Feb 8

The ruling Congress Party has pledged in its election manifesto that it will "preserve and consolidate democracy".

The 5,000-word document, which Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, today issued personally, has reaffirmed that the party's destination is socialism and that it will step up its war against poverty, disparities and social injustice.

Unlike the 1971 manifesto, it goes out of its way to promise that democracy will not be diluted. This is because of the attack the opposition has launched on what it calls the "authoritarian rule of Mrs Gandhi". The manifesto says that "the commitment of the Congress Party goes back to its very inception and its faith in democracy is absolute, irrevocable and unshakable".

The Congress party, the Congress was not a one-person party but one representative of all sections of the people.

She spoke of the need for stability which did not mean one person staying in authority

but that the "ship of state should be on an even keel". She also gave warning against the danger of casteism rearing its head again. This danger, she said, had been there in the past but the new role of the opposition was far more casteist and tended to encourage casteism.

There is special mention of family planning in the manifesto. It emphasises the importance of curbing population growth, but categorically states that there cannot be compulsion. "It will be a voluntary movement and it will be a people's movement."

The manifesto is by no means radical and appears to be steering a middle course. The argument is that the party has been doing well in the economic field and will do better.

Delhi, Feb 8.—President Ahmed of India, who is 71, has cut short a tour of Malaysia, the Philippines and Burma on medical advice.

An official statement said he had cancelled his engagements in Kuala Lumpur today because of fatigue and indisposition.

Arms show warship not going to Japanese ports

From Our Correspondent
Tokyo, Feb 8

An unconventional attempt by Britain to penetrate Japan's lucrative arms market was abandoned today when it became apparent that the Royal Navy support vessel *Lyness*, which was due to arrive in March with a display of military weapons and craft, has been denied access to all of the country's main ports.

The proposed visit, which set off a minor but embarrassing diplomatic controversy, was officially called off this afternoon when the British Embassy in Tokyo announced that a request for berthing facilities for the *Lyness* had been withdrawn.

British diplomats have conceded that selecting Tokyo, a well known stronghold of Japan's anti-militarist movement, as the original site for a blatant exhibition of arms sales, was a diplomatic blunder.

Last month, Mr Ryokichi Minobe, the Governor of Tokyo, a committed pacifist, rejected the request for a berth on the ground that the visit might start violent demonstrations. The Foreign Ministry subsequently informed the British Embassy that it would sound out local administrators in other ports.

But apparently Mr Minobe's initial decision stimulated similar reactions at other possible sites.

Japanese officials claim they

Indonesia denies massacre in East Timor

Jakarta, Feb 8.—Indonesia has denied a report in *The Times* that Indonesian volunteers fighting in the East Timor civil war in 1975 massacred residents of Chinese descent.

Mr Abdurrahman Gusadirdja, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, said the Indonesian had protected the Chinese community in East Timor and many of its members had sought shelter in Indonesia.

The reports of the alleged massacre originated from Mr James Dunn, a former Australian consul in East Timor. The report was published on February 1.—Reuter.

Tanzania allows stranded tourists to cross border

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Feb 8

President Nyerere of Tanzania was reported today to have officially acknowledged for the first time that his country had closed its border with Kenya since last week.

In an interview in Dar es Salaam, he said the move was in retaliation for what Tanzania only under a carefully phased programme, the South Koreans are visibly upset. The promise that the United States will maintain a strong air capability in the area has done little to assuage their fears.

Although Mr Mondale assured both Seoul and Tokyo that American forces would be withdrawn from South Korea after the end of the Vietnam war, the South Koreans are visibly upset. The promise that the United States will maintain a strong air capability in the area has done little to assuage their fears.

recent collapse of East African Airways (EAA), which is jointly owned by Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

Tourists stranded in northern Tanzania by the border closure are now being allowed to cross into Kenya after obtaining special permits.

Meanwhile, several hundred tourists have now been flown from Kilimanjaro airport in Tanzania in special flights. A British Airways aircraft arrived here early today with 194 on board, having made a special halt at Kilimanjaro on its regular flight from Johannesburg to Nairobi.

Reporter's tapes confiscated after Czech tour

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Feb 8

The United States Embassy in Prague has protested strongly to the Czechoslovak Government about the harassment to which it says Mr Leslie Collis, an American correspondent, has been subjected. Two tapes and 90 pages of notes prepared during a recent trip were confiscated.

Mr Collis, who reports for the National Broadcasting Corporation and for the *Financial Times*, was interrogated for two hours by several Czechoslovak officials last Friday on the train to Dresden in East Germany where he was delayed for eight hours.

During his stay, apart from meeting officials, Mr Collis also spoke with econ-

omists, people from the Charter 77 civil rights movement and with the "man in the street".

When he protested about confiscation of the tapes and letters he was told he might possibly get them back at a later date. His data, it was explained, violated Czechoslovak laws.

Prague, Feb 8.—Spokesmen for the Charter 77 movement said today they had asked Parliament to rule on the legality of the document.

Mr Jiri Hajek, for a brief period Foreign Minister in the Dubcek government, and Mr Jan Patocka, a philosopher, said they had made the request in a letter a few days ago to the federal Assembly, in which they contested the right of the

federal prosecutor to rule on the charter's legality.

At the beginning of last week, Mr Hajek and Mr Patocka were summoned separately to the prosecutor's office where they were told that the manifesto was illegal and were warned that they faced legal action if they continued their campaign.

In their letter to the Assembly, the two noted that the prosecutor had made no mention of any laws or regulations violated by the signers of the charter, which they said conformed to the final statement adopted last summer by the parties in East Berlin.

They further asserted that the prosecutor's duty was to oversee the application and the

Naming of Salt negoti raises hackles in Senat

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Feb 8

Feathers were flying today as defence hawks and doves grappled in the Senate over President Carter's nomination of Mr Paul Warnke to be head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Mr Carter also intends Mr Warnke to head the strategic arms negotiations (Salt) with the Russians.

In the past six weeks Mr Warnke has acquired a strong reputation as an arms controller. He is widely regarded as a further race in nuclear weapons. This, his supporters argue, is what the job requires; there are plenty of hawks elsewhere in the Administration to argue in favour of keeping up the guard at any cost.

But a previous Salt negotiator, Mr Paul Nitze, was criticised of his serious misgivings to the senate foreign relations committee.

"I am concerned that Mr Warnke, who has spoken with such certainty on matters of military requirements, weapons capability and strategy, may none the less not be a qualified student or competent judge of

any of these matters.

The hawks accuse of wanting "unilateralism". He has never advocated it. While calling for a "one-on-one" admitted one-sided would be an America in the hope that it would follow suit.

It looks like bell fight. The most important for Mr Carter is the Soviet Union, as he has over human rights, earnest over the purp limitation Warnke's appointments.

President Carter moved a American position, receiving cordiality Mr Huang chief of the Chin office here.

Reporters were c hear President Car wanted Sino-American further strengthen basis, he said, w the principles of Shanghai Communi President Nixon at the late Chou En-lai

Eight Zagreb men for trial

From Our Correspondent
Belgrade, Feb 8

Eight air traffic on duty last Sep Zagreb when a Brit and a Yugoslav a killed during all 176 have been committ for gross negligence. If found guilty a maximum sentence jail. The trial date fixed, but it should take place a fortnight charges are brought. All are accused of rules and of action to regulations. The also speaks of slat and of a chaotic flight control.

Various small notices and advertisements on the right margin, including "COUNTS TAG SH", "DRIVING INSTRUCTIONS", and other local or regional announcements.



Residential property



Properties under £25,000

BATTERSEA

1873 cottage in road, about 1 mile South from Park. Walled garden with 3 beds, 21st receipt 1960 freehold.

BATTERSEA

Modernised into Victorian style, 2 1/2 beds, 1st receipt 1960. And 1st. £17,500 freehold.

S.W.11

ed but scruffy Victorian town Clapham Common south Common, C.H., 1st receipt 1960. And 1st. £19,950

CLAPHAM

ed 3 story house close to Common, 4th g.v. 1st receipt 1960. And 1st. £18,500. 1st also for sale.

ANDSWORTH

double fronted semi. house with many features. Good garden. 5 double beds, 3 or 4 receipts, 2 baths. 1st receipt 1960. And 1st. £18,500.

CHELSEA

with facing drawing 18 with large terrace, 1st receipt 1960. And 1st. £18,500. 1st also for sale.

ON ROSE & CO

1873 cottage in road, about 1 mile South from Park. Walled garden with 3 beds, 21st receipt 1960 freehold.

AUL STREET, NGTON, N.1

renovated terrace 1873 cottage in road, about 1 mile South from Park. Walled garden with 3 beds, 21st receipt 1960 freehold.

ENCER SQUARE, N.BURY, N.1

renovated terrace 1873 cottage in road, about 1 mile South from Park. Walled garden with 3 beds, 21st receipt 1960 freehold.

ILL SQUARE, S.BURY, N.1

renovated terrace 1873 cottage in road, about 1 mile South from Park. Walled garden with 3 beds, 21st receipt 1960 freehold.

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Bernard Levin

This eternal Government game of appeasing the powerful, and not a twinge of shame

The series of grubby expedients to which the Government have resorted in the hope of getting the Devolution Bill through Parliament (the latest and most characteristic being a "fake referendum, with the question (faked to produce the result required), leads me to offer a thought that has been taking shape in my mind for some time now. For the Devolution Bill and its presentation constitute only the latest fragment of mosaic in what is now a regular pattern.

I do not propose to present my own views on the principle of devolved assemblies for Scotland and Wales, or on the significance that these bodies will or should have: still less am I going to discuss the question of genuine independence for either country. But it is necessary for me to say this much, and very obvious it is: that many men and women in England as well as in Scotland and Wales can and do support some form of devolution from the highest motives, feeling that these proud and ancient Celtic lands should have more control over their own fate, conditions, government and resources, or that such sharing of power offers a noble vision of the kind of place the United Kingdom should be, or that a long-term of the Westminster connexion will paradoxically strengthen the links that join the diverse parts of the country.

But the point I am after is that nothing of all this animates the Government at all: there is no feeling that an injustice should be put right, or that a different future, full of promise, beckons the country. From first to last, the only force behind the Government's proposals has been the need to placate sufficient Scottish and Welsh voters to prevent a serious loss of parliamentary seats to the Nationalist Parties. Nothing else is involved. And this attitude, which I may call Government by long, seems now indeed, has long seemed—to run through virtually every significant

legislative and other proposal that comes from this Government.

This is seen at its most obvious, of course, in the proposals and actions relating to the trade unions; so obvious is it that there is no need to go into great detail. Such measures as the Employment Protection Act, for instance, were clearly not animated—as they well could have been—by a feeling that working people had for too long been without the means of protecting their legitimate interests, and that the balance of industrial power had to be tilted away from its traditional centre of gravity. No, the whole body of legislation aimed at placating those powerful trade union leaders, the modern equivalent of the old American city bosses, sufficiently to ensure a few more months or even weeks of office for the Government. The extinction of any right not to belong to a trade union, for instance, together with the refusal to allow a general right of conscientious objection (a measure now so indelibly, and so naturally, associated with the name of Mr Michael Foot), which would not have seriously limited the union's rights of organization in any way, were included at the behest of Boss Jones and his like, and are there for no other reason.

Indeed, the use of this principle has gone still further. I had missed, until David Wood drew our attention to it a couple of weeks ago, the admission by the Government spokesman in the Lords ("the TUC and the trade unions were determined to get a change in the law") that the proposal to revise the laws relating to the Government's proposals has been the long overdue—was put forward not because the loose form of these measures has led to repression and injustice, but at the behest of the union bosses; so it will be possible in future for those like the blessed Marjory of Shrewsbury to further their work of intimidation unhindered

We are entirely surrounded by examples of government by placating, and the list is almost unending

by any fear of a severe prison sentence when innocent workers get

bashed on the head with iron bars. Such measures, as I say, are only the most obvious examples of Government by placating. But study, for another, the words of Mr Callaghan at the Labour NEC's proposal for nationalization of banks and insurance companies. Who can doubt that Mr Callaghan believes, and if he felt sure his words would not be repeated, would in private say, that the idea is economic lunacy and that no government ought to do as much as consider it? But he needs to placate the combined left-wing and fellow-travelling majority on the NEC, so he said of the proposal that it was an admirable one, that it must certainly be enacted, and that the only thing against it is the lack of legislative time.

But we are entirely surrounded by examples of what I am talking about. Many civil servants are in the fortunate position of having inflation-proofed pensions. Perhaps they should never have had such rights: perhaps they should now be deprived of them.

But if they are deprived of them (and they seem likely to be, fairly soon) the deprivation will have nothing to do with either justice or economics: it will be instituted only in order to placate those (in all parties and in the press) who have been producing the clamour against the bureaucracy, and the fact (among several other relevant facts) that the Government will be breaking its contract with people who entered government service with a contractual right to this benefit will not be allowed to stand in the way of placating those who insist that the contract be broken.

What else were the attempts in the Immigration Acts but further instances of Government by placating—in this case placating the potential following of Mr Powell? (In particular what else was Mr Callaghan's contribution to this development in the matter of the Kenyan Asians?)

What else were the attempts to fiddle the law on behalf of the Clay Cross Clan but the placating of all those in and around the Labour Party who think that the law may be bent, and ought to be broken, whenever party considerations demand it? It comes to that, what else was the decision, taken on such considerations, to prevent Mr John Gournier or anyone else taking legal action to stop the postal boycott of South Africa, but a reflection of the Government's feeling that the postal workers in general, and so staunch an ally of the Government as Mr Tom Jackson in particular, had to be placated?

What of the thousands of millions thrown down such bottomless drains as British Leyland and Concorde? Are there not powerful groups and individuals to be placated, and is not the public purse as bottomless as the drains themselves? What of the heroic defence of Britain by Mr Crosland against the hordes of Icelandic warriors and their dreaded cod-guns? Were there not people

who felt that it was high time Britain stood up to some odds? And would not a little more time be gained—time in which some further expedient could be hastily assembled—by placating them? What was the Bullock Committee—its majority and its terms of reference both arranged to ensure that the result, whatever the views of the employer members and indeed of Lord Bullock, would be what had been wanted in advance—but more of the same? And the abolition of private practice within the NHS, which even Lady Castle knows will have no discernible effect on the efficiency or standards of the Health Service? And the Bill giving security of tenure in furnished living accommodation, which has virtually extinguished the provision of such housing altogether?

You can go on adding examples to the list almost indefinitely; certainly the Government will "take the recent package of economic measures. Were they not, are they not, meant to save the country from ruin? If so, why were they only undertaken to meet the conditions imposed by the IMF in return for the loan? Will this Government not even take steps as essential as those except placatingly? It seems not.)

Perhaps a government which has, like this one, lost all sense of purpose, all idea of an horizon, all desire except that of staying in office, must inevitably sink into the condition I have described. But the inevitability does not make the behaviour any better, nor the experience of being governed by people thus motivated any less depressing. I am almost inclined to say that an actively malevolent motive on the part of our rulers would be better than this deaderly passive one to which they are bound. Apart from anything else, do they never get even slightly ashamed of themselves?

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Detente: Mr Carter tries to temper his evangelism with common sense

Linkage is dead—long live reciprocity. This is the new catchphrase for the changed handling in Washington of relationships with the Soviet Union. Anyone doubting that there is any sting in the change should consult with the Tass correspondent whose marching order President Carter authorized at the weekend in openly admitted retaliation for last Friday's expulsion from Moscow of an Associated Press man.

That was followed by Mr Carter's express concern for Alexander Ginzburg, and his willingness to receive in the oval office such exiled dissidents as Vladimir Bukovsky and Alexander Solzhenitsyn. If the new reciprocity works it will mean that superpower business proceeds as usual, regardless of such sharply exchanged slaps. The intent at the White House is to try to keep issues separate, and unlinked—much the way, in fact, the Soviet Union has been practicing detente, ignoring the theoretical "structures" which Dr Kissinger, the previous Secretary of State, pretended he was imposing.

Confusion for America's friends

The policy, which shows signs of being improvised in the new administration's initial on-the-job training, seems certain to confuse some of America's friends, irrespective of what it does to the Russians.

Incidents during the administration's first two weeks in office have produced at least two kinds of concern. There have been those Americans, mainly liberals, who have professed to speak for west European governments in suggesting that their reaction is alarm and dismay lest Mr Carter is off on a morality crusade. And, contrarily, there have been shrills from armchair crusaders protesting that he in fact climbed down off his horse at the first snort from the Soviet dragon.

The trust is less stark, and a little more complicated. For those paying attention, Mr Carter has said enough in his long campaign for office to make it clear that he is serious in his concern for human rights, and in his belief that the American government and people should say and do more about it than was the case under Mr Kissinger.

Mr Carter is an evangelical Christian and will bear witness. But where he is different, at least from the stereotype of the American moralizer, is in saying that he can at once speak out and do it "without upsetting our efforts towards friendly relationships".

It is another way of saying that there is no need to stress principles in order to get Soviet agreement on nuclear weapons limitation. There is no linkage, because such mighty issues are decided by each side regardless of moral standards.

Thus in stating that the official encouragement given Dr Andrei Sakharov, the outstanding Russian dissident, was not meant to be a "sneak" on the Soviet Union Mr Carter is being consistent. The President most certainly did not rebuke those officials in the State Department who issued the Sakharov statement without making sure they had their minister's approval—which is now accepted to have been a bureaucratic mix-up of the kind that happens while people are still looking for keys to their desks).

Mr Carter merely stated the obvious with the sort of candour that still takes a lot of getting used to, that such statements about the Soviet Union will have to come from him, or from Mr Vance, the Secretary of State.

Kremlin reactions to the change may have to wait until the first visit Mr Vance makes to Moscow in March. There seems to be little question the aging Soviet leaders are inter-

ested in a new SALT treaty, will they at the same time the new reciprocity sign they do not seem to worry about the human rights?

After all, the American very much in their torrents of propaganda forth in renewed war Moscow anathematized in Harlem and Missisquoi, of course, is the Soviet leadership—informally, to turn a If not will official outspokenness benefit the over of those to countries who dare to Helsinki freedoms? Debate on this issue I began in Washington.

But it is clear that the administration is making a major issue out of the conference in June 5 Helsinki signatories sceptics here wonder the Soviet Union will seeking to have the famous September 1956 Helsinki Convention.

Proponents of the so-called "quiet" always cite the issue of emigration from the Union as the classic overmoderation. Number on the rise until peacetime, the issue of "linkage" was enacted—the Jackson-Vanik amendment the 1974 Trade Reform Act (it still is law) to re-allowing the Soviet Union to trade with the United States on the basis of compliance with the totals of Soviet emigration (Jews) in return for export credits and trade. The Soviet Union, however, has been carrying out its emigration programme.

Dr Kissinger's claim if only it had been a secret persuasion, have been well. Yet, Angola, the 1973 war, to name but the example, the Soviet Union of "linkage" when not suit the Soviet Union. The point is made: men in power here can be a middle way the extremes of secret can often mean a done) and the excess areas legislating favor Soviet Union.

Action as well as words

Professor Marshall recently appointed to the University of California, is a consultant to Mr Carter's administration, did so as has been widely that "the effort changes in Soviet and practices by mandates on the part governments is like counter-productive". article on dealing with regimes in the issue of Foreign Affairs from a lecture (June) also urged open dialogue "with a v voices" within the without polemics, as has emphasized.

There is also Dr at Mr Carter's side areas the dialogue and that there is act and where. Where, to Mr Ford was advised Kissinger not to recede Solzhenitsyn, I probably will.

Speaking of the dissidents, the *Washington Post* is to let them know listening". But it is admitted the drawback talk was the cheapest talk experts. "There cynic and the blabber should be found and the paper urged trying.

Fret

West Germany's burdens are greater than Britain's, says the outgoing ambassador

After exactly seven outstandingly successful years as West Germany's ambassador in London, Herr Carl-Guenther von Hase is leaving Britain for Brussels next month—convinced that on balance, his own country has heavier burdens to shoulder and more intractable problems to solve than Britain.

Given the Federal Republic's high level of prosperity, this may seem paradoxical. But people in Britain tend to see only the economic aspects of the comparison, he pointed out in a farewell interview. They forget that they live within natural borders, surrounded only by allies and friends, at peace with their historic past.

West Germans, by contrast, live with the great national tragedy of the division of Germany, and everything that goes with it, including the permanent pressure of living at or near the communist border. In addition, they have to shoulder the burden of Germany's past, one of the factors which makes it hard for the Federal Republic to find its final role in Europe.

The British burden was from its economic rather than its political past, he said. Britain had pioneered the industrial revolution (to the benefit of others), just as it was now the first to see the limits of economic development.

It had suffered from the protected area of Commonwealth trade, and now found itself in the draughty air of a common market. It had been denied the mixed blessings of an end-of-war "zero-hour", with the revamping of institutions and attitudes which followed in West Germany.

His own country had a large balance of payments surplus; but industry lived on borrowed money to a much greater extent than here. Britain had its great invisible earnings, and assets as trading nation which could easily be revived. "As for North Sea oil, he had no doubts about its value, providing it did not encourage the

neglect of some necessary structural improvements in industry."

The common thread through Herr von Hase's seven years in London has been Britain's entry into the European Community. He arrived just after the Hague summit conference of the Six had given the green light for the entry negotiations which the Heath-Pompidou meeting made even greener. Then there was the historic Commons vote in October, 1972, and full membership from January 1, 1973: a very difficult first year with Yom Kippur war and the painfully divisive energy crisis.

He believes the EEC lost momentum during the Labour Government's "renegotiations" of 1974-75. But in exchange there was the referendum on membership here, which he sees as a very precious basis. Now he is leaving to become Bonn's Permanent Representative to the European Communities at a time when Britain has the Presidency of the Council of Ministers; and when his old friend Sir Donald Maitland, like him a former Foreign Office and prime ministerial spokesman, is in the chair of the powerful Committee of Permanent Representatives in Brussels.

One of the very positive aspects of his exacting new job is that he will remain closely linked to the United Kingdom. He looks forward to using all his knowledge of Britain and dedication to his former job in the interests of Europe as a whole. He leaves London with the belief that good bilateral relations between EEC member states are far from having lost their importance. He sees them indeed as a pre-condition of any relations within the EEC and necessary to achieve the highest possible denominator of collective interest.

Relations between London and Bonn have been on a steady upward curve, he believes. He has naturally followed the controversy in the letters column of *The Times*,

and elsewhere) about the continued showing of anti-German war films and so on in Britain. He thinks Germans should not overreact to these, and would like to see patience, charm, wit and persuasion—very much his own gifts, he said—deployed to demonstrate again and again that the Federal Republic has broken with the undemocratic past.

He has nothing against the war being constantly recalled, but finds that the fresh anti-German inventions of children's comics more worrying. First they risk perpetuating a negative picture on a non-historical basis.

There are other psychological problems. Among them, he concedes, is the danger that West Germany, with its low inflation rate and huge payments surplus, may seem the only EEC country with a step. Creditors are never liked, particularly German ones. The economic giant has put on political weight, but has not yet found its equilibrium.

This is a problem Herr von Hase will have to face in Brussels, and it is a mark of the more political view of the EEC now being taken in Bonn that a man of his gifts and background should at last be sent there, after a succession of economic experts. His fairness, tolerance, tact and ability to master his dossiers will all be stretched in his new job.

That he is a man of great self-discipline comes perhaps from his military background. Born in Silesia (now Poland), the son of an army officer, he was brought up in Berlin and joined the army in 1936. As a major he was captured by Soviet troops in February 1945, and stayed as a prisoner in the Soviet Union until 1950: first near Moscow, then east of Leningrad.

Conditions were harsh. Hundreds of thousands of Germans died. But Herr von Hase reckons Soviet treatment was the whole correct, given the way the Germans had treated Soviet prisoners. Five years after joining the



Herr Carl-Guenther von Hase, photographed by Brian Harris.

Bonn Foreign Ministry he became head of the press section, then chief government spokesman. He served in this difficult post for one and a half years under Adenauer through the Erhard era, and for a year under Kiesinger,

before becoming state secretary at the Defence Ministry.

He is now 59, and regards his seven years in London as the most fascinating of his professional life. It is symbolic of the cultural enrichment which his family has derived from

his years here that three of his five daughters will be staying behind to work or study in England. To have so firm a friend of Britain in Brussels will be no small asset.

Roger Berthoud

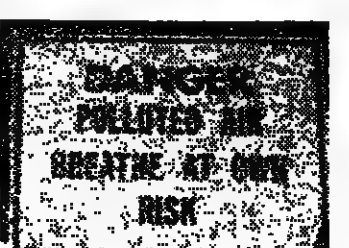
The Times Diary

Wi Lee Jo and the Dragon Lady

P. R. Simplicesverk, my British affairs analyst, writes: Fierce rivalry, accompanied by extravagant public denunciations, has blown up among the former followers of Chairman Wil Sun, the late spiritual leader. Wi Lee Jo, former Wil Sun's information commissar, is leading a campaign of vilification against "Dragon Lady" Madame Ma Tse Ya.

Among Jo's charges is one that Madame Ma nagged Wil Sun to an early grave last year—when, after a power struggle, he was succeeded by Sun Nee Jim. He also alleges that she indulged in bourgeois ripperies such as writing letters on lavender-scented rice-paper (so that they could be eaten after they had been read). On one such piece of paper, Jo says, Madame Ma wrote out the names of her henchmen whom she wanted made Heroes of the People's Struggle.

Madame Ma was said to be "indisposed" yesterday, but she issued a statement in which she hurled rival accusations back at Jo. He had, she said, taken part in a whisky-thrashing orgy and other excesses, including a telephone-smashing inci-



This sign's lack is of any alternative suggestion was photographed in a London glass factory by Nina Kaye of Wands-worth.

dent, while working alongside Wil Sun at Dow Ning Street. Executives for Wil Sun produced a long wall poster denouncing Jo for his treachery to the memory of the revered leader, who kept him on as a placeman even during the long years of his disgrace between 1970 and 1974. It is known that Jo and Madame Ma were constantly battling for the ear of the leader.

There is speculation that Jo's move against Madame Ma might have the support of Sun Nee Jim, anxious to secure his position against the

thought highly significant that the *Daily Mirror*, the official British press, devoted five whole pages to Jo's denunciations.

Another mystery is the support given to Madame Ma by Lon Fud, who fell out with Wil Sun many years ago and who does not owe his title of Hero of the People's Struggle to Madame Ma. His letter in her defence appeared in *The Times*, a semi-official newspaper.

The line-up on either side is of a complexity which baffles even the most experienced and thoughtful eastern observers of occult politics. It is believed that the true explanation may lie in further ramifications which the tightly-controlled press is not allowed to publish.

Professional

Walking through Mayfair after lunch, I mused that what the Wilson regime lacked was professionalism. The Haines revelations and recriminations reinforced the impression already given by the Crossman Diaries—of an administration constantly bickering, plotting among themselves in different corners of the kitchen, occasionally throwing whisky, telephones or each other about the room. There was a lack of discipline and unifying purpose.

I had, I must explain, just been lunching with Mary Mar-

tin, who is a professional Broadway musical—notably *South Pacific*—has just written her autobiography.

It is called *My Heart Belongs to It* and is published here on Valentine's Day, but it is not as goosy as those two facts would indicate. It is a straightforward show-business autobiography (complete with the childhood memory of the dry-goods store with the wire that automatically whizzed change and bills across the ceiling) and it will charm those who are charmed by show-business autobiographies.

Miss Martin herself would charm even those who are not. At 63, she admits to still having no clear idea of why she has been so successful. "I've never been a fan of mine," she told me. "I don't sing that well and I don't dance that well."

She has the quality most admired on Broadway—attitude. She belts out the songs with verve and volume, giving audiences little chance to escape involvement.

She also has the perseverance needed to get on to the Broadway stage to start with. At the start of her career, she went to audition after audition, facing frequent rejections, until by the law of averages someone had to hire her. And in the middle of her career she took a year off for singing lessons from Dino Borzoli.

There are not many of her sort around nowadays. This, she believes, is because of the rival

"Nowadays people want everything," she said. "They want to be famous. They want the belt-out school of singing in any case not too well suited to television."

Miss Martin arrived in London on Sunday, the day the Queen celebrated 25 years on the throne. It reminded her that the Queen, George VI had seen *South Pacific* the week before he died in 1952, and she had been presented to him backstage. He told her that he enjoyed playing her records, when he could prise them away from Princess Margaret.

She admires our royal family. "They do it so well because they work at it," she said. She plans to return to the stage, after an absence of eight years, if a suitable show is found for her. If she does, she is sure to work at it and do it well.

Old stager

Talking of old professionals, they do not come much older than Richard Gooden, who received a special award at the Variety Club's annual show business prizegiving at the Savoy yesterday for the long career as Mole in *Toad of Toad Hall*. Gooden, on a few days from his eightieth birthday, was until last month giving three performances a day, two in *Toad* and one as an elderly civil servant in Tom Stoppard's *Dirty Linen*. A small, bent, but sprightly little man, Gooden is taking a few weeks off for what he

"I'm sorry to inform you that you have been recommended for a peerage."



described as "a small operation for an old gentleman's complaint", but he has every intention of reappearing next pantomime season yet again in Kenneth Grahame's classic children's story. He first played the role in 1930: this year's production was his twenty-second appearance in the part.

"The last thing I ever won

was a medal for running when I was a youth. Gooden said, "Today I feel less like a mole and really rather more like an elderly chimpanzee. I thought I was passé, but apparently not."

He told Lord Delfont, who presented him with his silver heart-shaped trophy, that his friend, the late Mr P. Herber had once greeted him in the street with: "Hello! I thought we were both dead."

In last Friday's *Diary* I wrote: "What we need is a good scandal." Would that all my wishes were answered so promptly.

Fun food

My suggestion that the new National Theatre restaurant should try matching their menu to the plays in the repertoire has excited some interest. For a start Reginald Spink, a former committee member of the translators' association of the Society of Authors, takes me to task for saying that I would have liked some of the blood sausage frequently referred to in a current production, *Tales from the Vienna Woods*. As he says, disparagingly, only black pudding is mislabeled.

Cyril Ray disagrees with my suggestion of pasta for *The Merchant of Venice*. Venetians, he says, are more likely to prefer rice or polenta, and in any case noting less than a pound of flesh would really

suffice, preferably a steak. The crunch would come, Peter Allen when *Titus Andronicus* played. In that play pears a pile of two n

He told Lord Delfont, who presented him with his silver heart-shaped trophy, that his friend, the late Mr P. Herber had once greeted him in the street with: "Hello! I thought we were both dead."

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Fashion new

My thanks to those who have written to what to do about velvet jacket which slight wear on one most popular suggest I should start a in evening wear by the sleeves above (if I wore a short-skirt with I could tattoo arm.)

Another appealing comes from Cambr

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FOR THE BAN

Fret

children



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CHANCE FOR PEACE

Waldheim will know as to expect a very come when he arrives tomorrow at the end of the East tour on which he led to the leaders of the states and of the Liberation Organization. He hopes he will have achieved a diplomatic breakthrough were firmly by Monday's state of the Israeli foreign Mr. Allon. Israel still resolutions 242 and 338 urity Council (providing recognition of all he area with "secure boundaries" and negotiations between) but does not accept in General Assembly affirming the right stinians to self-determ and to an independent sees the latter as ng the former and y role for the United a the peacemaking

heim will be received the honour due his but clearly Israel has a of helping him with aid on him by the sembly of finding a PLO to participate gations. For sub- discussions on the next rds peace, Israel wait the visit of Mr. in the month, for rs the United States mediator in the t conflict".

Mr Vance himself said at a press conference on January 31 that he had "some thoughts" on the Palestinian question which he preferred to keep to himself. He did say, however, that so long as the PLO refused to recognize Israel's right to exist and to accept Resolutions 242 and 338 as a framework for negotiations it was "difficult to see how progress can be made". He emphasized that we continue to believe that the recognition of the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people will be critical to any peaceful settlement.

A careful reading of these statements shows that Mr Vance would not rule out a role for the PLO in negotiations if the PLO could be brought to recognize Israel's right to exist and to accept negotiations based on Resolutions 242 and 338. This is also the direction in which the main Arab states are working, but it is not yet certain that they can get the PLO to deliver. One reason for this is that it is equally uncertain whether, even if the PLO were to oblige, the Israelis could be brought to soften their opposition either to the presence of a separate PLO delegation at the Geneva Conference or to the creation of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as a component of an overall peace settlement. In the hope of making this easier for them, President Sadat has suggested that such a state should be linked

in some way to Jordan, and both he and President Assad have pushed the PLO towards a rapprochement with Jordan, probably with the idea that this might make possible a joint delegation at Geneva.

This pressure is unwelcome to most Palestinians, who still harbour a strong grudge against King Hussein over the events of 1970-71. Mr Arafat appeared to be deliberately avoiding a meeting with the King on Sunday. But his freedom of manoeuvre is much more limited than it used to be and on the same day it was announced that a PLO delegation was leaving for Amman "for talks on the implementation of the Rabat summit conference resolutions". These resolutions provided for an independent PLO "authority" (or state) in any Palestinian territory relinquished by Israel, but also for coordination of both military and diplomatic efforts between the PLO and Jordan, Syria and Egypt.

A clear resolution of the issue is unlikely before there has been a full meeting of the Palestine National Council on the one hand, and before the general election has been held in Israel on the other. Moreover Mr Arafat may use the latter as an excuse for a further postponement of the former. Yet both Dr Waldheim and Mr Vance are surely right in believing that this year offers a chance which will not last indefinitely, nor soon recur.

USING THE ROLE OF COAL

two years since the Plan for Coal" was y the National Coal industry's unions, and tent of Energy. Its ure was to attain an ut of at least 135 ; by 1985 and, per- million tons with effort. To this end are to be deployed action, now probably r of £3,150m, com- the original estimate according to yester- artmental progress

ification for such capital investment i the long-term net h as higher rates of d and a stated d for substantial sup- illid fuel to help in energy requirements i for the mid-eighties to the year 2000. no one reading with est report can doubt as been a somewhat Rates of production f disappointing, argu- ways to stimulate persists, the miners their union muscle.

and, in spite of the higher coal burn by the electricity authorities, increases in coal prices have been far higher than the general level of inflation and eroded what was thought to be a new-found competitiveness with oil.

Recommendations in 1974 for an effective incentive scheme have not yet been implemented, but at least the National Union of Mineworkers has taken an initiative by setting up a study group on this critical matter. Nevertheless, the industry is pointed in the right direction, if still burdened down by its debt interest despite huge grants and financial reorganization.

Britain has technically recoverable reserves of coal amounting to some 45,000 million tons, enough for over 300 years at current rates of output. It is reasonable that this should be exploited in a more planned way after the postwar experience of decline, culminating in bitter and unprecedented industrial disputes, and the salutary reminders from OPEC of the economic vulnerability of industrialized nations with heavy dependence on imported oil.

CE FOR THE BANABANS

d dignified struggle ean Islanders, or o try to correct ion they claim have rated on them over f many years, has n a wide measure of some parliamentary Their shabby treat- hands of successive ial authorities has ized by the High who spent the best e years trying the ich the Islanders ant the British He was unable, in ut them anything i small part of the 3 which they sought, clear that he thought d was a strong original homeland, d has been aid ng operations for nd they have lived r more than thirty mbi, near Fiji.

te riches from those ave been given to form of royalties but much more has ain, Australia and i, although much of accruing to Britain been ploughed back ministration of the lbert and Ellice which Ocean Island onally, a part. The ve a strong case for

saying that they have systematically been paid less than their fair share from the benefits of the phosphate on their island, and they look jealously on the citizens of Nauru, who, similarly dispersed from their phosphate-rich home, have attained substantial wealth.

The financial claims of the Banabans are accompanied by a claim for political and constitutional independence from the Gilbert Islands. The British Government, while not shutting the door completely, has been less than enthusiastic. It has to consider, too, the rights of the Gilbert Islands, which are now self-governing and likely to obtain independence within two years, and those of Tuvalu, formerly the Ellice Islands, which broke away from the Gilberts in 1975. Both of these groups have only limited economic potential and they have in the past relied heavily on funds from phosphate royalties to keep them going. Those royalties will come to an end in about three years, when the phosphate on Ocean Island runs out.

Moreover, the British Government can point justifiably to the fact that while the Banabans have, in absolute terms, received a small proportion of total phosphate royalties, if looked at per capita, the Islanders have not done all that badly, and have, on

Since the inception of tripartite agreement on expanding coal output the Coal Board has identified many opportunities for new investment. Already more than 80 major projects have been approved, covering the establishment of new mines, modernization of existing pits, and exploiting open-cast opportunities. Now we are told that original estimates for these and subsequent capital projects may prove widely wrong, even allowing for inflation. Clearly, the Government should not allow its obvious enthusiasm for the plan to outweigh normal caution in appraising individual developments.

It is no less important that the same enthusiasm for exploiting coal reserves should not give the board a remit to dig where it likes without regard to social considerations. The case of reserves in the Vale of Belvoir, for example, requires an assessment of the widest character, including submitting any of the coal industry's assumptions about the future balance of energy supply to close public scrutiny.

Preserving the sixth forms

From the Headmaster of Highbury Grove School

Sir, There will be considerable dis- subjects (and that will include many of those best qualified in them) to gravitate towards that sector where there will be the most obvious job satisfaction. "A" level teaching, with the consequent loss of their influence in the 11-16 range (a loss to their colleagues as well as to their pupils). There is the considerable possibility that appreciable numbers of pupils, for whom the transition from fifth to sixth form studies within the institution they already know is a natural and attractive process, will be deterred by the prospect of an entirely new start in a different educational environment (and what will happen to those pupils who wish to resist examinations they failed in their fifth year?). There is the further, more subtle, and much less readily definable, change in the general ethos of the school which would result from the removal of even a comparatively small sixth form, affecting the quality of educational offering for all. Sixth formers themselves would be denied the opportunities to present open to them of developing qualities of leadership and service to others (many in my school, engaged in "A" level studies, devote some of their time to assisting first year remedial readers).

Undoubtedly, there are administrative problems created by the present and projected fall in school rolls. There are also solutions to these problems which need not have the morale shattering effect that yet another form of reorganization would have upon the education service. It would be a tragedy if Mrs Williams, who has got so many of her emphases right, should jeopardize some of the gains she has achieved by sustaining by sacrificing the long term educational interest to a dubious political or economic expedient.

Yours faithfully,
LAWRENCE NORCROSS,
Headmaster, Highbury Grove School,
Highbury New Park, N5.
February 8.

A Rhodesian solution

From Mr R. W. Kettlewell

Sir, As one who served in Central Africa for nearly 30 years, I welcome your realistic leader "The End of a Mission" (February 2). Your recognition of the importance of the solution of some internal agreement between Mr Smith and the black majority leader, Bishop Muzorewa, is a timely reminder that, until recently, the British Government rightly insisted that the people of Rhodesia should sort things out themselves. It was most unwilling to become involved.

Now that the militant nationalists have withdrawn, surely this is the time for Britain and America to do all they can to encourage a genuine internal settlement—instead of condemning and to withdraw support for those who wish for a communist-backed military solution? Mr Vorster would presumably back such a policy and there would be a chance of preserving Rhodesia's vast potential for the benefit of all its inhabitants. West, London.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. KETTLEWELL,
Orchard Close,
Over Norton,
Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.
February 2.

Commons after devolution

From Mr Tom Dalgell, MP for West Lothian (Labour)

Sir, Geoffrey Smith (article, January 21) suggests that if there are to be Assemblies, 57 Scottish and 31 Welsh MPs should come to Westminster. Numbers are irrelevant. We, Scots, would be voting on policy and provision of funds for matters for which we have literally no responsibility. In my own case, I could vote on local government reform in London, but not in Lothian. I could vote on matters of building regulations affecting Bath, Avon, but not affecting Bathgate, the biggest town in my constituency. I could vote on betting, lotteries and gaming affecting Mrs Castle's constituents in Blackburn, Lancashire, but I could do nothing whatsoever in relation to the betting, gaming and lotteries in Blackburn, West Lothian.

Or take Mr Grimond. He could vote on marine pollution measures affecting Margate, Kent, but could not express an opinion about marine pollution in Muckle Flugga, Shetland.

Or take Mr Foot. He could vote on environmental matters in Washington, County Durham, the constituency of the Government Pairing Bill. Mr Dormand, but not on the environment of Ebbw Vale.

Or consider the position of the Prime Minister. He could raise matters of financing cultural activities in Cambridgeshire, Mr Pym's constituency, but not in his own city of Cardiff.

The sooner we realize that in trying to get assemblies in part—though only part—of a unitary state, the Government is embarked on Mission Impossible, the better. Yours, etc,
TAM DALGELL,
House of Commons.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Bullock Report: gradual progress

From the President of The Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators

Sir, The terms of reference of the Bullock Committee were such that we can be grateful for a scholarly contribution to the debate about industrial democracy and unsurprisingly an unpractical and potentially disruptive model has been suggested.

The Chairman of the British Institute of Management suggests, in his letter (February 4), that there should be flexibility in the development of the model. It is in the decision making process even at board level; but this could mean that the board structure will become a negotiable item in a list of trade union demands and that a whole range of settlements could emerge across the industrial scene. This would be highly unsatisfactory administratively and confusing to say the least for the investing public.

No doubt it is important that any decision to implement proposals for employee participation at board level should be agreed between shareholders, employees and management rather than imposed on any one of them; but arising out of the Bullock Report, we do not despair of arriving at guidelines for such participation or even a statutory model which could be acceptable to a large number of the 738 enterprises which the Report enumerates.

It is important to everyone concerned with high standards of administration that companies should not take too many diverse routes to what is an agreed destination—the greater involvement of employees in the decision making process. We should proceed by experiment, no doubt, in the first instance, but try to keep to a pattern which will make it possible for practical legislation to emerge and which at the same time will not divert us from the need to keep more or less on course with our partners in Europe.

In the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators, we shall be pursuing our minds to the solution of such solutions in the coming weeks.

JOHN F. PHILLIPS,
President, The Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators,
16 Park Crescent, W1.
February 7.

Prison riots

From Mr Tom Sargent, and others

Sir, Your report (February 3) about the Hull prison riots, when considered together with other accounts of the riots and of the treatment of prisoners involved in them, makes it very clear that Boards of Visitors provide a wholly inadequate instrument for protecting prisoners against oppressive treatment and for remedying the grievances which lead to riots.

This is not necessarily their fault, because they are expected to combine these duties with the wholly incompatible function of adjudicating on charges brought against prisoners and of ordering punishment.

In May, 1975, the report of a joint committee appointed by the Home Office and the Prison Reform and the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, under the chairmanship of Lord Jellicoe, recommended that Boards of Visitors should cease to exercise disciplinary powers and should be concerned only with the welfare and fair treatment of prisoners, leaving offences other than minor ones to be dealt with by panels of professional adjudicators.

Conditions in Togo

From the Minister of Information, Republic of Togo

Sir, My attention has been drawn to an article concerning my country, Togo, and our Head of State, President Eyadema, written by Mr Geoffrey Weston and published in The Times of January 15. I am surprised, to say the least, that a respected newspaper like The Times can publish the assertion that "life for the 90 per cent of the two million Togolese who live off the land is continuing much as it has for hundreds of years". Farmers do not pay tax in Togo and that must make a lot of difference to their lives, to say nothing else. In fact, the whole population, including farmers, have seen a significant improvement in their standard of living in the past 10 years.

President Eyadema is neither a dictator nor a despot, and allegations that he has engaged in torturing political detainees can only be described as wicked. In fact there are no political detainees in Togo, and we shall open our prisons to foreign journalists and genuine representatives of Amnesty International.

President Eyadema has not only given our people a sense of national identity, as Mr Weston rather grudgingly admits, but he has also brought tremendous advancement to the social and economic fields and has made it possible for the Togolese nation to make a worthy contribution to the cause of African unity.

The Prime Minister will be in particular sympathy with the last sentence. Your leader refers to "sharpening of faculties"; mid-career is also a time for assessment and judgment.

On the page opposite your leader was an interesting article on Cuba and Castro by our former Ambassador in Havana. You, Sir, use his knowledge yet the Civil Service rarely draws on the experience of the recently retired to help younger people in mid-career.

The Cabinet look for savings. The Civil Service Staff College will bring these about in years ahead. Yours faithfully,
T. D. BRIDGE,
1 West Street,
Tavistock, Devon.

Sir Harold's Honours List

From Mr S. C. Leslie

Sir, The merits of Sir Harold Wilson's resignation honours list, I share the probable view of the majority of your readers. What concerns me is the way in which its origins, actual or alleged, have been publicized.

About a year after I left the department in which I spent the last dozen years of my civil service life, I was invited to lunch by a distinguished journalist. It appeared over dessert that he wanted me to talk about the inside going-on in my late department—that kind of discussions had taken place, who thought what, I refused, and would have expected anyone in my own or a similar position to do the same.

There is value in importing experts into departments, for a term which may sometimes be prolonged and may even become, in the technical sense, permanent. Upon entry they often have to live down a good deal of mistrust of their personal reliability on the part of their colleagues. For obvious reasons this applies particularly to journalists and publicity officers.

Whatever the technical rights and wrongs, it seems obvious that the system can survive only if civil service conventions about the confidentiality of internal proceedings are respected by those who have done temporary service. There must be dozens of such people about with potentially remunerative secrets in their heads. No minister could be advised to put his head into the mouth of some imported Fleet Street lion with a long tongue and no disposition to govern it.

Perhaps the matter will engage the attention of those responsible for the Civil Service, or perhaps of the Cabinet Secretariat, which has had recent experience of the problem. A public statement of guidance would be helpful to the future of the official information services.

Yours faithfully,
S. C. LESLIE,
5A View Road, N6.
February 7.

From Mr David Bett

Sir, The fuss about Sir Harold's Honours List is quite unbelievable to the ordinary person. What is it all in aid of? It goes to show once again how out of touch is the whole Establishment including, regrettably, yourself. Sir—in going on and on about an affair that no one outside Westminster, Whitehall and Fleet Street cares twopenny about. It is rather as if the French Court at the time of Louis XIV expected the peasantry to take an interest in who took part in a Royal hunting party.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID BETT,
6 Holland Park, W11.
February 7.

Sale of Mentmore

From Mr Hugh Leggatt

Sir, Mr Denis Mahon (February 7) draws attention to the fact that the proposed auction sale at Mentmore in May is taking place there because of an inland Revenue rule that prohibits valuations are only acceptable for three years after the date of death. It is to be hoped that this will be promptly rectified but even so the Treasury reply quoted by Mr Mahon strikes one as impractical and confused, so boding ill for sensible solutions.

The truth is that the crisis concerning Mentmore is the direct consequence of the workings of the fiscal juggernaut. Yet the Government has the effrontery to imply that it would graciously welcome the assistance of "private sources" in extricating it from its self-imposed quandary so that it need not shoulder its proper responsibilities. But the humbug of trying to fix the blame on becoming increasingly implausible.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH LEGGATT,
Leggatt Brothers,
30 St James's Street, SW1.
February 7.

From Mr Jeffery Daniels

Sir, Mr Mark Girouard, in his letter (February 5), emphasizes the points of difference between Mentmore and Waddesdon, whereas, in his own book *The Victorian Country House* (1971), he completely overlooks on page 184 he describes Mentmore as "an early example of what was to become the norm in Rothschild and other plutocrat houses" and on page 136 he sums up the impression given by Waddesdon as "entirely Rothschild". Even on dating he exaggerates the differences, since although Mentmore was completed by 1855, Waddesdon was begun in 1874, and the contents were being collected mainly during the late sixties.

One further point: if Mr Girouard and his friends wish to quote me, I should be grateful if they would do so accurately (my phrase was "a heterogeneous accumulation of prestigious loot"), and also with the customary courtesy of an acknowledgment.

Yours faithfully,
JEFFERY DANIELS,
5 Edith Grove,
Chelsea, SW10.
February 6.

Jubilee trees

From Lady Kaswick

Sir, May I make a more practical suggestion than some that have been put forward to mark the Queen's Silver Jubilee could not every parish in the last plant 25 trees, hard woods, oak, ash, beech, etc to mark this great occasion—this would do something to repair the deserts created by Elm Disease. The fact that so many fine trees are past their prime makes planting a necessity as well as a pleasure—the money collected, now being devoted to well intended, but often "unendurable" souvenirs, could be used for this purpose.

Yours sincerely,
MARY KESWICK,
Theydon Priory,
Theydon Bois,
Essex.
February 7.

age in children

Cogswell and

Stallworthy and Dr January 24) urge the acceptance responsibility compensation when follows immunization. They argue that the vaccine have no responsibility unless established.

age of brain damage eviously healthy child ng and understandable elatives to seek the disaster, and to lay in someone's doorstep. Parliament, solicitors to support such claims tion believe they are best interest of the erved but unless in of all the facts this he case.

age to a child may during or after birth s are often unknown, s occur most parents a slow and painful adjustment to their

family tragedy, often with the support of a professional team skill with the management of handicapped children. Multidisciplinary care is provided for the physical and emotional needs of the child and family within the framework of the Health Service. Support of parents is often a prolonged and delicate process in which their emotional reactions are channelled into constructive ways of helping their child. Thoughts of litigation or compensation do not usefully contribute to this process. Professor Stallworthy has made the point that no money can compensate for a handicapped child.

All surgical and medical treatment or prevention carries some risk. Patients have a right to know what the risks are before undergoing treatment or agreeing to prophylactic measures for their children. Once the facts (as they are known) have been explained to them by the doctor concerned, care is provided to accept both the risks and benefits of the treatment given. In the case of whooping cough vaccine the facts are unclear and medical opinion divided

between the risks and benefits. It is our personal view that the vaccine should be temporarily withdrawn until the facts are known. Successful claims for compensation will require proof and at present this is difficult or impossible to obtain in a child developing brain damage after an immunization procedure. An association of two events in time does not establish a causal relationship.

Finally, all families of handicapped children need efficient, sympathetic and at times costly help. For if the Ombudsmen were to recommend that one very small group of handicapped children should receive cash compensation this might have an unfortunate effect on the morale of the majority.

Yours faithfully,
J. J. COGSWELL, Consultant Paediatrician.

A. S. RAIKES, Development Paediatrician,
Poole General Hospital,
Longfleet Road,
Poole,
Dorset.
February 7.

SE Council puts case for switch to Talisman

By Richard Allen
A campaign to convince member firms of the benefits of switching over to a fully computerized settlement system under the proposed Talisman scheme is to be launched by the Stock Exchange Council.

Having already laid out over £8m of the expected £132m development costs, the Council yesterday voted "decisively" to

After spirited debate, particularly about the proposed sphere of charges between jobbers and brokers, the Council approved in full a 41-page report on the new system prepared by the Exchange's Settlement Services Department.

Copies of this report, outlining costs, possible savings, and implementation strategy and more important, the likely tariff charges, will be sent to all member firms within the next two days. Mr Nicholas Goodison, the Stock Exchange chairman, has also written to all senior

The crucial referendum of a members required to enable the Exchange to press ahead with its plans takes place in March and in the meantime a major propaganda exercise is under way. The chairman of the board of report, member firms has to be treated to "do-it-yourself" Workman kits, enabling them to talk out the effects of the scheme on their own operations, while a series of explanation seminars is being arranged.

It is widely expected, possibly with some justification, that charges and advertising will be in favour of small transactions, reflecting the SE's anxiety over the decline of the private investor in recent years.

Although Takeovers is designed to cope with a high volume of rolling stock, the catered tariff structure is based on an average level of 15,000

bargain a day. On this basis the charge under present day conditions would be 67p per bargain with an additional 26p per every £100 over that figure to a ceiling of £50,000, where the total charge would be £13.54.

Working on a complicated formula to determine the likelihood of savings to each function of the new system, the Council has agreed that brokers and jobbers should fund Talisman's £7m year costs on a 70:30 ratio.

Brokers would pay a fixed

Bank governor for Saudi and Kuwait talks

To scrap Talisman now and simply continue with the present range of checking accounting and reporting services known as Charm would result in termination costs of \$3m—only \$2m less than the further developing Talisman.

Meanwhile in answer to recent critics of the Stock Exchange's expenditure levels Mr Goodison says that the Property and Finance Committee is currently working with the chief executive to secure reductions. He expects total savings of £50,000 in each of the next two years, whether or not Talisman goes ahead.

Grants & Funding Development

Mr Carter moving swiftly on national energy plan

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	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia S	1.63	1.58
Austria Sch	30.75	28.75
Belgium F	85.75	63.75
Canada S	1.80	1.75
Denmark Kr	10.50	10.10
Finland Mk	6.75	6.50
France F	8.75	8.44
Germany DM	4.30	4.08
Greece Dr	70.50	67.00
Hongkong S	7.55	7.90
India Rs	159.00	153.00
Japan Yen	515.00	490.00
Netherlands Gld	4.48	4.50
Sweden Kr	8.75	8.50
Portugal Esc	58.00	54.50
Spain Ptas	7.25	7.35
Switzerland Fr	4.47	4.25
Sw S	1.76	1.71
Yugoslavia Dur	35.25	32.75

Prices for small denomination bank notes are 10% above the quoted prices by Bankers Trust Co. International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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two months at over an average of 10 million barrels a day. This situation could not continue because "we don't have adequate reserve supplies of oil stored to meet the needs of such a serious embargo or some of the very serious problems in the future."

He promised that he would not fail to fulfill his campaign commitment of providing a "fair and comprehensive" national energy policy. This would require substantial sacrifices on the part of the American people. "I am going to try to make sure that the oil and natural gas companies and others that produce do not derive unwarranted profits when we cut back consumption and encourage (domestic) production," he added.

Mr. Carter said he did not believe in nationalization of the industry and was inclined to believe in the best means of ensuring the energy development of publicly-owned lands was by means of selling leases through competitive bids.

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Treasury puts case for boosting investment

By David Blake

Profitability of British industry, which has declined in recent years, ought to be increased, according to the Treasury.

In the latest edition of its monthly *Economic Progress Report*, the Treasury gives pride of place to a study which shows clearly that the Government accepts many, if not most, of the arguments advanced by industry in recent years which suggest that low rates of return are a major factor in explaining Britain's poor investment performance.

It stresses that restoring profitability is at the heart of the industrial strategy.

Using statistics for industrial and commercial companies in 1975, the study is also relatively sympathetic to the arguments suggesting that dividend payments are necessary for companies wanting to ensure that their share price is high enough for them to raise capital in the future.

Pension funds need a stream of income, it points out, and argues that a high proportion of individual shareholders who owned an estimated 42 per cent of all shares in 1973 were widows or pensioners or both.

Against this background, and the fact of the 60.5 per cent of all profits retained in financing investment, the report underlines the decline in profitability in recent years. After deducting stock appreciation, the rate of return fell from 13 per cent in 1960 to 4 per cent in 1975, the study says quoting statistics first published in October.

The Government had acted to reverse this trend, partly by recognizing the need of a stable tax environment and partly by carrying out three reviews of public spending in 1975.

Disputes make more idle in Leyland

By R. W. Shakespeare

Throughout British Leyland's Midlands production centres problems are growing and are likely to significantly worsen over the next day or two. More than 9,000 workers were idle yesterday because of disputes, and management spokesmen gave warnings that there could be a progressive lay-off of many thousands more, starting today.

As a direct result of the new dispute over a redundancy issue at the main body-making centre at Castle Bromwich—

where 32 strikers have the official backing of their union, the Transport and General Workers—another 1,300 men have stopped work and 1,800 more have been laid off.

There is no production of car bodies. Castle Bromwich supplies some of Leyland's largest assembly plants. The immediate effect has been to halt all Jaguar car production at Coventry where 1,300 assembly workers have been sent home indefinitely.

Two other big plants are immediately vulnerable. They

are the Mini assembly lines at Longbridge (Birmingham) where work restarted yesterday after being halted by a separate dispute and the Rover plant at Solihull.

Lay-offs at both centres could start today and by the weekend several thousand workers could be affected.

Meanwhile, the big Triumph assembly plant at Coventry is also at a standstill with 3,300 men laid off because of a separate internal dispute involving 350 plant shop workers who have now been out for more

than a week over the use of industrial engineers on work-study exercises.

Another 400 Triumph workers at the plant at Speke, Liverpool have also been laid off.

The Dolomite, the Spitfire, the Stag and the Triumph 2000 are all out of production at Coventry.

An additional problem is that there is a big stockpile of completed cars because of a two-week stoppage by delivery drivers employed by James Car Deliveries.

Imported cars take 43.5 pc of British market in January

More than four out of every 10 new cars sold in Britain last month were foreign, according to figures issued yesterday by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. Of 114,096 sales, 49,577 (43.5 per cent) were imported, nearly 11 per cent more than in January, 1976.

However, much of the increase is made up of cars built

in Europe by multinational companies like Ford, Chrysler and Vauxhall, as their declared policies of increasing integration of European plants take full effect.

On a more optimistic note for British manufacturers, was the fact that leading seller for the month was Leyland, with 32,572 sales (28.5 per cent of the market), followed by Ford,

which took nearly 26 per cent, including imported models.

Italy's Fiat, topped the list of importers, with sales more than double last January's figure. The company's position has been improved by far more aggressive marketing and the fact that devaluation has made Fiat prices much more competitive.

In contrast, companies like Volkswagen and BMW from West Germany appeared to be feeling the draught caused by the strong Deutschemark.

Vauxhall sales in January totalled 10,334, including 3,116 Belgian-built Cavaliers, to give it 9.3 per cent of the market.

Chrysler sales were almost halved to 5,841 or 5 per cent of the market, compared to January last year.

Dr Burns sees inflation risk in interest rates rise

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Feb 8

Dr Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board today hinted that with further rises in interest rates in prospect, inflation problems must be watched carefully.

In a letter to the chairman of the Banking Committee, of the House of Representatives, Congressman Henry Reuss, Dr Burns said that as private credit demands strengthen in line with the expected improvement in the economy, financing of the large government budget deficit will become more difficult.

Any improvement in the inflation outlook would have a moderating effect on interest rate pressures, he pointed out, but it should not be forgotten that the reduction in the rate of inflation has been a significant factor in the interest rates

decline during the past two years.

The Fed is known to be concerned about inflation prospects. This anxiety led Dr Burns last week to criticize President Carter's new inflationary programme, noting that the economy was on a recovery track even without measures which directly added to the federal budget deficit.

In his letter Dr Burns said there were three main reasons for the rise in domestic interest rates in recent weeks. The market had expected a decline in the rate for federal funds and the fact that this did not happen had tended to produce some upward adjustment in other short-term rates.

Some upward rate pressure has developed since the most recent set of general economic statistics had indicated improvement in the economy

CB1 63rd Industrial Trends Survey: Jan 1977

Total Index		Jan 77	Dec 76	Nov 76	Oct 76	Sep 76	Aug 76	Jul 76	Jun 76	May 76	Apr 76	Mar 76	Feb 76	Jan 76	Dec 75	Nov 75	Oct 75	Sep 75	Aug 75	Jul 75	Jun 75	May 75	Apr 75	Mar 75	Feb 75	Jan 75	Dec 74	Nov 74	Oct 74	Sep 74	Aug 74	Jul 74	Jun 74	May 74	Apr 74	Mar 74	Feb 74	Jan 74	Dec 73	Nov 73	Oct 73	Sep 73	Aug 73	Jul 73	Jun 73	May 73	Apr 73	Mar 73	Feb 73	Jan 73	Dec 72	Nov 72	Oct 72	Sep 72	Aug 72	Jul 72	Jun 72	May 72	Apr 72	Mar 72	Feb 72	Jan 72	Dec 71	Nov 71	Oct 71	Sep 71	Aug 71	Jul 71	Jun 71	May 71	Apr 71	Mar 71	Feb 71	Jan 71	Dec 70	Nov 70	Oct 70	Sep 70	Aug 70	Jul 70	Jun 70	May 70	Apr 70	Mar 70	Feb 70	Jan 70	Dec 69	Nov 69	Oct 69	Sep 69	Aug 69	Jul 69	Jun 69	May 69	Apr 69	Mar 69	Feb 69	Jan 69	Dec 68	Nov 68	Oct 68	Sep 68	Aug 68	Jul 68	Jun 68	May 68	Apr 68	Mar 68	Feb 68	Jan 68	Dec 67	Nov 67	Oct 67	Sep 67	Aug 67	Jul 67	Jun 67	May 67	Apr 67	Mar 67	Feb 67	Jan 67	Dec 66	Nov 66	Oct 66	Sep 66	Aug 66	Jul 66	Jun 66	May 66	Apr 66	Mar 66	Feb 66	Jan 66	Dec 65	Nov 65	Oct 65	Sep 65	Aug 65	Jul 65	Jun 65	May 65	Apr 65	Mar 65	Feb 65	Jan 65	Dec 64	Nov 64	Oct 64	Sep 64	Aug 64	Jul 64	Jun 64	May 64	Apr 64	Mar 64	Feb 64	Jan 64	Dec 63	Nov 63	Oct 63	Sep 63	Aug 63	Jul 63	Jun 63	May 63	Apr 63	Mar 63	Feb 63	Jan 63	Dec 62	Nov 62	Oct 62	Sep 62	Aug 62	Jul 62	Jun 62	May 62	Apr 62	Mar 62	Feb 62	Jan 62	Dec 61	Nov 61	Oct 61	Sep 61	Aug 61	Jul 61	Jun 61	May 61	Apr 61	Mar 61	Feb 61	Jan 61	Dec 60	Nov 60	Oct 60	Sep 60	Aug 60	Jul 60	Jun 60	May 60	Apr 60	Mar 60	Feb 60	Jan 60	Dec 59	Nov 59	Oct 59	Sep 59	Aug 59	Jul 59	Jun 59	May 59	Apr 59	Mar 59	Feb 59	Jan 59	Dec 58	Nov 58	Oct 58	Sep 58	Aug 58	Jul 58	Jun 58	May 58	Apr 58	Mar 58	Feb 58	Jan 58	Dec 57	Nov 57	Oct 57	Sep 57	Aug 57	Jul 57	Jun 57	May 57	Apr 57	Mar 57	Feb 57	Jan 57	Dec 56	Nov 56	Oct 56	Sep 56	Aug 56	Jul 56	Jun 56	May 56	Apr 56	Mar 56	Feb 56	Jan 56	Dec 55	Nov 55	Oct 55	Sep 55	Aug 55	Jul 55	Jun 55	May 55	Apr 55	Mar 55	Feb 55	Jan 55	Dec 54	Nov 54	Oct 54	Sep 54	Aug 54	Jul 54	Jun 54	May 54	Apr 54	Mar 54	Feb 54	Jan 54	Dec 53	Nov 53	Oct 53	Sep 53	Aug 53	Jul 53	Jun 53	May 53	Apr 53	Mar 53	Feb 53	Jan 53	Dec 52	Nov 52	Oct 52	Sep 52	Aug 52	Jul 52	Jun 52	May 52	Apr 52	Mar 52	Feb 52	Jan 52	Dec 51	Nov 51	Oct 51	Sep 51	Aug 51	Jul 51	Jun 51	May 51	Apr 51	Mar 51	Feb 51	Jan 51	Dec 50	Nov 50	Oct 50	Sep 50	Aug 50	Jul 50	Jun 50	May 50	Apr 50	Mar 50	Feb 50	Jan 50	Dec 49	Nov 49	Oct 49	Sep 49	Aug 49	Jul 49	Jun 49	May 49	Apr 49	Mar 49	Feb 49	Jan 49	Dec 48	Nov 48	Oct 48	Sep 48	Aug 48	Jul 48	Jun 48	May 48	Apr 48	Mar 48	Feb 48	Jan 48	Dec 47	Nov 47	Oct 47	Sep 47	Aug 47	Jul 47	Jun 47	May 47	Apr 47	Mar 47	Feb 47	Jan 47	Dec 46	Nov 46	Oct 46	Sep 46	Aug 46	Jul 46	Jun 46	May 46	Apr 46	Mar 46	Feb 46	Jan 46	Dec 45	Nov 45	Oct 45	Sep 45	Aug 45	Jul 45	Jun 45	May 45	Apr 45	Mar 45	Feb 45	Jan 45	Dec 44	Nov 44	Oct 44	Sep 44	Aug 44	Jul 44	Jun 44	May 44	Apr 44	Mar 44	Feb 44	Jan 44	Dec 43	Nov 43	Oct 43	Sep 43	Aug 43	Jul 43	Jun 43	May 43	Apr 43	Mar 43	Feb 43	Jan 43	Dec 42	Nov 42	Oct 42	Sep 42	Aug 42	Jul 42	Jun 42	May 42	Apr 42	Mar 42	Feb 42	Jan 42	Dec 41	Nov 41	Oct 41	Sep 41	Aug 41	Jul 41	Jun 41	May 41	Apr 41	Mar 41	Feb 41	Jan 41	Dec 40	Nov 40	Oct 40	Sep 40	Aug 40	Jul 40	Jun 40	May 40	Apr 40	Mar 40	Feb 40	Jan 40	Dec 39	Nov 39	Oct 39	Sep 39	Aug 39	Jul 39	Jun 39	May 39	Apr 39	Mar 39	Feb 39	Jan 39	Dec 38	Nov 38	Oct 38	Sep 38	Aug 38	Jul 38	Jun 38	May 38	Apr 38	Mar 38	Feb 38	Jan 38	Dec 37	Nov 37	Oct 37	Sep 37	Aug 37	Jul 37	Jun 37	May 37	Apr 37	Mar 37	Feb 37	Jan 37	Dec 36	Nov 36	Oct 36	Sep 36	Aug 36	Jul 36	Jun 36	May 36	Apr 36	Mar 36	Feb 36	Jan 36	Dec 35	Nov 35	Oct 35	Sep 35	Aug 35	Jul 35	Jun 35	May 35	Apr 35	Mar 35	Feb 35	Jan 35	Dec 34	Nov 34	Oct 34	Sep 34	Aug 34	Jul 34	Jun 34	May 34	Apr 34	Mar 34	Feb 34	Jan 34	Dec 33	Nov 33	Oct 33	Sep 33	Aug 33	Jul 33	Jun 33	May 33	Apr 33	Mar 33	Feb 33	Jan 33	Dec 32	Nov 32	Oct 32	Sep 32	Aug 32	Jul 32	Jun 32	May 32	Apr 32	Mar 32	Feb 32	Jan 32	Dec 31	Nov 31	Oct 31	Sep 31	Aug 31	Jul 31	Jun 31	May 31	Apr 31	Mar 31	Feb 31	Jan 31	Dec 30	Nov 30	Oct 30	Sep 30	Aug 30	Jul 30	Jun 30	May 30	Apr 30	Mar 30	Feb 30	Jan 30	Dec 29	Nov 29	Oct 29	Sep 29	Aug 29	Jul 29	Jun 29	May 29	Apr 29	Mar 29	Feb 29	Jan 29	Dec 28	Nov 28	Oct 28	Sep 28	Aug 28	Jul 28	Jun 28	May 28	Apr 28	Mar 28	Feb 28	Jan 28	Dec 27	Nov 27	Oct 27	Sep 27	Aug 27	Jul 27	Jun 27	May 27	Apr 27	Mar 27	Feb 27	Jan 27	Dec 26	Nov 26	Oct 26	Sep 26	Aug 26	Jul 26	Jun 26	May 26	Apr 26	Mar 26	Feb 26	Jan 26	Dec 25	Nov 25	Oct 25	Sep 25	Aug 25	Jul 25	Jun 25	May 25	Apr 25	Mar 25	Feb 25	Jan 25	Dec 24	Nov 24	Oct 24	Sep 24	Aug 24	Jul 24	Jun 24	May 24	Apr 24	Mar 24	Feb 24	Jan 24	Dec 23	Nov 23	Oct 23	Sep 23	Aug 23	Jul 23	Jun 23	May 23	Apr 23	Mar 23	Feb 23	Jan 23	Dec 22	Nov 22	Oct 22	Sep 22	Aug 22	Jul 22	Jun 22	May 22	Apr 22	Mar 22	Feb 22	Jan 22	Dec 21	Nov 21	Oct 21	Sep 21	Aug 21	Jul 21	Jun 21	May 21	Apr 21	Mar 21	Feb 21	Jan 21	Dec 20	Nov 20	Oct 20	Sep 20	Aug 20	Jul 20	Jun 20	May 20	Apr 20	Mar 20	Feb 20	Jan 20	Dec 19	Nov 19	Oct 19	Sep 19	Aug 19	Jul 19	Jun 19	May 19	Apr 19	Mar 19	Feb 19	Jan 19	Dec 18	Nov 18	Oct 18	Sep 18	Aug 18	Jul 18	Jun 18	May 18	Apr 18	Mar 18	Feb 18	Jan 18	Dec 17	Nov 17	Oct 17	Sep 17	Aug 17	Jul 17	Jun 17	May 17	Apr 17	Mar 17	Feb 17	Jan 17	Dec 16	Nov 16	Oct 16	Sep 16	Aug 16	Jul 16	Jun 16	May 16	Apr 16	Mar 16	Feb 16	Jan 16	Dec 15	Nov 15	Oct 15	Sep 15	Aug 15	Jul 15	Jun 15	May 15	Apr 15	Mar 15	Feb 15	Jan 15	Dec 14	Nov 14	Oct 14	Sep 14	Aug 14	Jul 14	Jun 14	May 14	Apr 14	Mar 14	Feb 14	Jan 14	Dec 13	Nov 13	Oct 13	Sep 13	Aug 13	Jul 13	Jun 13	May 13	Apr 13	Mar 13	Feb 13	Jan 13	Dec 12	Nov 12	Oct 12	Sep 12	Aug 12	Jul 12	Jun 12	May 12	Apr 12	Mar 12	Feb 12	Jan 12	Dec 11	Nov 11	Oct 11	Sep 11	Aug 11	Jul 11	Jun 11	May 11	Apr 11	Mar 11	Feb 11	Jan 11	Dec 10	Nov 10	Oct 10	Sep 10	Aug 10	Jul 10	Jun 10	May 10	Apr 10	Mar 10	Feb 10	Jan 10	Dec 09	Nov 09	Oct 09	Sep 09	Aug 09	Jul 09	Jun 09	May 09	Apr 09	Mar 09	Feb 09	Jan 09	Dec 08	Nov 08	Oct 08	Sep 08	Aug 08	Jul 08	Jun 08	May 08	Apr 08	Mar 08	Feb 08	Jan 08	Dec 07	Nov 07	Oct 07	Sep 07	Aug 07	Jul 07	Jun 07	May 07	Apr 07	Mar 07	Feb 07	Jan 07	Dec 06	Nov 06	Oct 06	Sep 06	Aug 06	Jul 06	Jun 06	May 06	Apr 06	Mar 06	Feb 06	Jan 06	Dec 05	Nov 05	Oct 05	Sep 05	Aug 05	Jul 05	Jun 05	May 05	Apr 05	Mar 05	Feb 05	Jan 05	Dec 04	Nov 04	Oct 04	Sep 04	Aug 04	Jul 04	Jun 04	May 04	Apr 04	Mar 04	Feb 04	Jan 04	Dec 03	Nov 03	Oct 03	Sep 03	Aug 03	Jul 03	Jun 03	May 03	Apr 03	Mar 03	Feb 03	Jan 03	Dec 02	Nov 02	Oct 02	Sep 02	Aug 02	Jul 02	Jun 02	May 02	Apr 02	Mar 02	Feb 02	Jan 02	Dec 01	Nov 01	Oct 01	Sep 01	Aug 01	Jul 01	Jun 01	May 01	Apr 01	Mar 01	Feb 01	Jan 01	Dec 00	Nov 00	Oct 00	Sep 00	Aug 00	Jul 00	Jun 00	May 00	Apr 00	Mar 00	Feb 00	Jan 00	Dec 99	Nov 99	Oct 99	Sep 99	Aug 99	Jul 99	Jun 99	May 99	Apr 99	Mar 99	Feb 99	Jan 99	Dec 98	Nov 98	Oct 98	Sep 98	Aug 98	Jul 98	Jun 98	May 98	Apr 98	Mar 98	Feb 98	Jan 98	Dec 97	Nov 97	Oct 97	Sep 97	Aug 97	Jul 97	Jun 97	May 97	Apr 97	Mar 97	Feb 97	Jan 97	Dec 96	Nov 96	Oct 96	Sep 96	Aug 96	Jul 96	Jun 96	May 96	Apr 96	Mar 96	Feb 96	Jan 96	Dec 95	Nov 95	Oct 95	Sep 95	Aug 95	Jul 95	Jun 95	May 95	Apr 95	Mar 95	Feb 95	Jan 95	Dec 94	Nov 94	Oct 94	Sep 94	Aug 94	Jul 94	Jun 94	May 94	Apr 94	Mar 94	Feb 94	Jan 94	Dec 93	Nov 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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Low Glass & Metal ascends its fourth peak in a row

expected at half time of Metal Indings has another record. Turnover for October 31, 1976, was 11.45 per cent but pre-tax profits by 21 per cent to 8.1p to 10p, and the dividend rises from 3.84p

the fourth peak profit from Glass and Metal, plastics and engineering said in July that trading profit should be 21 per cent to 8.1p to 10p, and the dividend rises from 3.84p

Estate is confident record year, Warner Holdings chairman, Sir J. Warner, is confident that it will also be a record year

ear to September 30 up profits continued from the Waltham estate. The company has discharged all its liabilities and it now has all flow available for purchases.

re recovering is under way at the clothing group. It is pre-tax profits of £140,000 in the half-year to

September 25, it made profits before tax of £102,000. Those were against only £15,000 in the first half of the year before. Turnover went up from £7.48m to £9.11m. But shareholders will get an unchanged gross interim dividend of 0.49p.

Cash call decision coming from Duple Mr Gordon Hay, chairman, told the annual meeting that the cash call decision of the group has a full order book for the financial year. Given a clear run, profitability should increase to the levels already budgeted.

On the engineering side the Grosvenor and Muschamp subsidiaries had an order book which should ensure a profit, while the Barrow Engineering and J. B. Hyde subsidiaries should show a "considerable profitability".

Mr Hay added that rights issue had been thoroughly discussed with the group's advisers and he hoped a decision would be reached within the next two or three weeks.

Subsequently, the board should be in a position to make a more definitive announcement "in about two months' time".

Booker McConnell Now that Booker McConnell has bought Kinloch (Provision Merchants), the retail business of Kinloch-Murdoch Norton and Rusts—is to operate as part of Booker McConnell's retail food business. This is Booker McConnell's chief executive, Mr G. R. Green.

Mr J. A. Emeny, at present managing director of Murdoch Norton and Rusts, becomes

Belhaven real ale booster A 50 per cent increase in production capacity is planned by real ale producer Belhaven Brewery to lift its potential to 15 million pints annually by 1979. Sales at the brewery, near Edinburgh, rose by 43 per cent in 1976 against a national average increase in sales for the brewing industry of only 1.65 per cent. Sales continue to go well.

Finance for the expansion of what is now Scotland's only remaining independent real ale producer will come from profits allied to the sale of low-lying properties and the conversion of existing short-term loans into medium-term finance.

The expansion marks the final phase in the reorganization of the activities of its parent company CCB Investments.

Aluminium Corp Last year, Aluminium Corporation's sales grew from £5.23m to £6.68m. Pre-tax profits amounted to £38,000 to £706,000. The gross dividend goes up from 4.53p to 4.99p.

Aluminium Corporation is controlled by British Aluminium, which recently made an offer for the minority.

Gulf Oil improves Pittsburgh, Pa.—Earnings of Gulf Oil Corporation rose to 16.6 per cent during 1976 to \$815m (£476m) or \$4.19 per share, representing the second highest

earnings in the company's history. Revenue for the year increased 15 per cent to a record \$18,440m.

Anglo-African Finance In the half-year to July 1976, pre-tax profits of Anglo-African Finance Co reached £149,000 compared with £237,000 for the previous year.

Anglo-African has increased its holdings in Dent Fowles by purchases in the market and now owns 44.5 per cent of the equity.

The Textile Investment Co, in which Anglo-African has a substantial interest, also owns 26.98 per cent. The board of Dent Fowles have forecast an interim dividend in May, 1977, and will recommend a final dividend in January, 1978, or thereabouts, totalling 8.4 per cent, net, for year, the maxi-

mum allowed under present legislation. They have also indicated that they intend to change the name of the company to Dewhurst and Dent.

The Anglo-African board is extending the next accounting period to July 1977, in line with Dent Fowles year-end.

Romaji Tea and Majuli Tea to merge Romaji Tea Holdings and Majuli Tea Holdings have reached agreement on terms for a merger, to be implemented by Romaji, making an offer to acquire the whole of the issued share capital of Majuli (other than the shares which it already owns) on the following basis: for every 10 ordinary shares of £1 of Majuli, seven shares of £1 of Romaji.

Romaji holds 32,500 ordinary shares of £1 of Majuli, whose issued share capital consists of 350,000 ordinary shares of £1 each.

Jaycee Furniture Largest United Kingdom period-style furniture maker and exporter Jaycee Furniture, Brighton, had a record turnover of £6.57m (up 10 per cent on 1975) and pre-tax profits of £561,603 for the year ended September 30, 1976. These were 17 per cent up. Exports increased by 6.7 per cent to £6.57m. The chairman and managing director, Dr. Chiv Cohen, regards the figures as particularly good in view of both sterling devaluation, which increased the cost of imported raw materials, and sluggish demand from most markets during the first eight months of 1976.

Borough of Torbay
OFFER OF LEASE
The Beacon Leisure and Entertainment Centre
The Harbour Torquay
Sited in possibly the most valuable location of its kind on Britain's coastline, the Borough of Torbay invite tenders for a long lease, not exceeding 99 years, of this recently completed £14 million development.
Details from:
The Estate Surveyor,
Town Hall, Torquay, Devon.
Telephone: (0803) 26244,
Ext. 257. Telex 42929.



NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

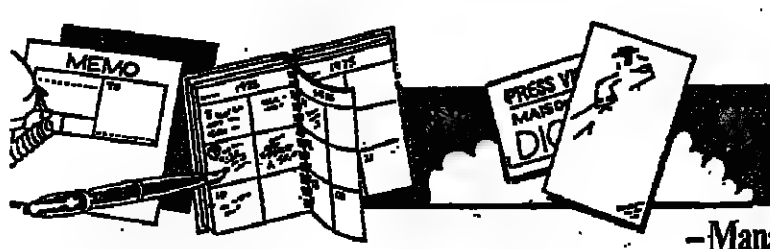
Esso Overseas Finance N.V.

8% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of March 15, 1971 providing for the above Debentures, said Debentures aggregating \$6,000,000 principal amount bearing the following serial numbers have been selected for redemption on March 15, 1977 (\$3,000,000 principal amount through operation of the mandatory Sinking Fund and \$3,000,000 principal amount through operation of the optional Sinking Fund) at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to said date:

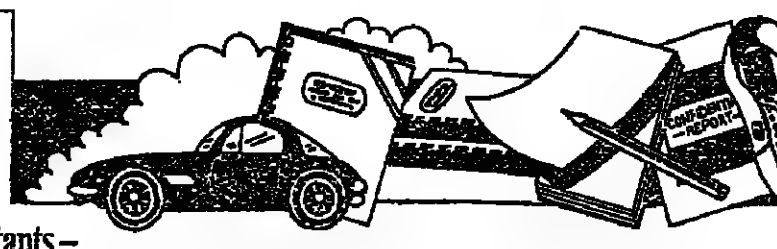
DEBENTURES OF \$1,000 EACH

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La creme de la creme Opportunities

-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-



All recruitment advertisements in this category are open to both male and female applicants

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF A CITY BASED MULTI MILLION POUND COMPANY.
ITSELF PART OF A GROUP WITH WORLD-WIDE INTERESTS SEEKS A

Secretary/PA

to organise him and his office

This is a high powered and exacting role requiring first class organising ability combined with personal qualities and style of a high order. Stenographic skills and dedication go without saying.
Working conditions are pleasant and the work itself interesting and varied.
This is an outstanding opportunity with an outstanding salary for the right person.
Please write in the first place to

Box 0304J, The Times

Secretary Unusual

Do you want to work for a grass-roots housing association serving the community on a number of fronts? I require a Secretary who, besides being responsible to me, will also assist the other managers on confidential matters. I don't want a 9-5 anybody. We work under pressure most of the time and hours don't count when we have deadlines to meet. We have a good management team and you must be efficient if you want to join us. Don't expect fancy offices—we don't have them. What we do have is a happy contented staff with a commitment to serve the people. Preferred age 25+. 4 weeks' holiday. Superannuation plus permanent sickness schemes. Commencing salary open but from £3,000 p.a.

PHONE 961 3535 OR WRITE TO THE DIRECTOR
BRENT PEOPLES HOUSING ASSOCIATION,
10 STATION ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
marked confidential

SECRETARY—£3,500 p.a.

to Director of London Representative Office of International Merchant Bank. All the usual secretarial skills are needed plus tact, diplomacy, patience and experience of dealing with people at all levels and of all nationalities. A pleasant and adaptable manner is required to fit into this small, friendly office in the West End.
The salary is £3,500 p.a. plus 75p per week L.V.s. and three weeks' holiday entitlement.

Please write giving curriculum vitae to London Representative Office, Barnes International Trust N.V., 9-10 Saville Row, London W1X 1AF, for the attention of Miss Lorna Hopkinson.

SOME JOURNALISTIC EXPERIENCE EDITORIAL ASPIRATIONS? £4,000 plus EXPENSES

Specialist consumer magazine based in Fleet Street seeks bright Assistant Editor for a super job with exciting promotional possibilities.

Experienced Editor also required—£5,500.
PHONE RUTH LYNAM ON 353 1740.

MIDDLESEX PUBLIC COMPANY CHAIRMAN

and Group Financial Director to seek private secretary. Good shorthand/typing and ability to work occasionally under pressure essential. Situated in friendly house—leleworth.

Own office, IBM Golf Ball, Parking.
Salary £3,250 p.a.
TEL. VALERIE WILMHURST 01-568 0532

Secretary/PA

required for senior official of trade association. Must have high level secretarial skills and be prepared to work on own initiative. Pleasant offices in W1, include subsidised staff canteen, 4 weeks annual holiday. Very good pension scheme, excellent salary for right applicant.

Ring 01-486 4100, ext 118 and ask for The Personnel Officer.

BIONIC SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATOR

Young fast-growing international company near Baker Street requires an intelligent hard working person with good shorthand and typing skills to assist a small Marketing team. The ideal person will be a young woman, capable of handling the office in his frequent absence. The right person must be a team worker, able to go under the pressure of a busy office and willing to do overtime. Salary negotiable above £2,500.
Please phone Jim Keen 01-724 3411

GERMAN SPEAKING SUPERVISOR—£3,500+

Small warehouse/office in pharmaceutical trade seeks German speaking Supervisor. Able to deal with invoices, orders and simple accounts on own initiative and with good typing. Tel. useful. Hours 9-5. Own office, electric typewriter, etc. in Munich office.

LONDON CAREERS
01-794 0202

URGENT

Director in charge of duty-free section of large retail holding Co. in W1 area needs pleasant capable secretary, with good shorthand and typing. Salary up to £3,500 + company discounts.
For interview please ring Lister at Elm Personnel on 492 3424/5/6.

SOMETHING IN THE CITY!

Shipping—PA/Sec for Head of P.R. Dept. EC2 £3,500
Sec USA bank as PA/Sec to Manager EC4 £3,500
JAYCAR CAREERS
730 5148

£3,000+

SALES DIRECTOR requires first class Secretary for busy and varied work.
Telephone Michelle, 01-499 7272
SACHA W.1.

Public Relations, P.A. to £3,400

Attend presentations and meetings, meet top clients, deal with press and public. Ideal for a chief executive of this fast growing P.R. Agency, who will be delegating. If you enjoy organising and have secretarial skills, Call Pamela Townsend, 020 5691.
TRADE PERSONNEL (Agency), 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

SECRETARY

Up to £3,426

British Gas need a mature Secretary, preferably aged around 40, for the Senior Assistant Legal Adviser in the Purchasing Department of their Economic Planning Section at Holford.
You will provide a complete and comprehensive secretarial service including the opening of all correspondence, dealing with telephone enquiries, maintaining diary appointments and making travel arrangements.
You should have good typing speeds and the ability to type from dictation and shorthand.
A good general education is essential and a knowledge of legal terminology would be an advantage.
Salary will be in the range £2,079 to £2,638 plus £456 Inner London Weighting and a flat-rate supplement of £312 per annum.
Please write giving full details of age, qualifications and experience, quoting reference EP/90073T, to Miss C. Lawton, Personnel Department, British Gas, National Westminster House, 326 High Holborn, London WC1V 7PT.
Closing date for applications, February 16.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

needed for Director of National Organisation in the field of vocational training. This senior post requires a person with excellent secretarial and administrative skills. Commencing salary approximately £3,200 p.a., L.V.s.

Apply in writing to Director, BACIE, 16 Park Crescent, London W.1.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON Administration

Applications are invited for a post of

SENIOR EXECUTIVE OFFICER

In Senate House. The successful applicant will be required to undertake a wide range of duties, including correspondence and committee work. A university degree and previous administrative experience would be advantageous. The ability to write clear and concise English is essential and a shorthand typing qualification is required.
Salary according to age and qualifications within the range £3,100-£3,725 per annum, plus £430 p.a. London Allowance. Superannuation scheme. Four weeks' annual leave plus extra days at bank holidays.
For application form please contact the Personnel Officer, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU. Telephone 01-536 8000, Ext. 138. Closing date for applications is 25 February, 1977.

Senior Secretary

Managing Director of Publishing Company requires a fully experienced Secretary (25/40). This is an interesting position calling for accurate shorthand and typing, organising ability, and personality. A high salary. Salary negotiable. Good conditions. L.V.s.
There is some urgency in filling this position and candidates are asked to apply, in writing, giving full background details.
MR. C. MORGAN THE BUILDER LTD.
4 CATHERINE STREET, LONDON WC2B 5JN

SECRETARY/P.A.

William Collins has a vacancy for a highly experienced and competent Secretary/P.A.
The duties are most varied and will appeal to mature Senior Secretaries who enjoy working in a friendly and highly stimulating and demanding environment. Salary is c. £3,500 p.a. and in addition there is profit-sharing, season ticket loan scheme, subsidised catering, 4 weeks' annual holiday and discount on books.
Please telephone or write with full details to:
Patricia Playfield, William Collins Sons and Company Ltd.,
14 St. James's Place, London SW1
01-493 5331

SCOPE RECRUITMENT

OIL CO., W.I. Employee Relations. P.A./Sec. Learn about Personnel. Much job involvement. £3,000 p.a.
INTERNATIONAL CO., W.I. Languages an asset—Arabic? Admin. P.A. for Director. £2,500 p.a.
PUBLIC RELATIONS. Top Co. Fleet St. area. Admin. P.A. Senior position. Personality and organising flair. Shorthand helpful. £3,400 p.a.
BILINGUAL (GERMAN) P.A./Sec. for City Co. Much client liaison. £3,000-4 neg.
WE ALSO HAVE VACANCIES FOR MANAGERIAL AND EXECUTIVE, SALES, ACCOUNTING AND LINGUISTIC PERSONNEL INCLUDING SECRETARIAL CO-ORDINATORS.
01-589 3990 and 3998
150 Brompton Road, S.W.3.

INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL FIRM

is seeking FIRST CLASS SECRETARY (25+) to Executive Partner responsible for oil department. Good skills are needed and competent telephone manner.
EFFICIENT SECRETARY (25+) to assist Financial Controller and his staff.
Competitive salary paid to the right person. Good working conditions in modern offices near Temple Tube Station.
TELEPHONE ALISON HUNT 01-240 2477

HAMBURG £7,500

An experienced British Secretary, bilingual in English and German, is required by Main Board Director of International Bank. Excellent salary in English. Holidays to U.K. paid and assistance given with the car. If it's what you can offer.
Call Mary Overton on 01-433 2155/0806
Mary Overton Female Executives
29 New Bond Street, London W1 8UD.

LACOS—NIGERIA

The Chairman of an Investment Company seeks a first class Secretary. High salary in £/s and £/s, and at least £1,000 per annum. Must be a good typist and have a knowledge of English, French and German. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus commission. Age 25-35. Please contact: G. Overseas Recruitment Services
Tel: 428 9481

PERSONAL SECRETARY

required for

EDITOR OF

SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

Interesting work in a busy office suitable for applicant with graduate level education, shorthand-typing needed and a knowledge of audio work would be helpful. Hours 10 to 6, Tuesday to Saturday with four weeks' holiday.

Salary: £3,549 p.a.
Please telephone 353 8000 ext. 3699

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY TO THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman of the American Institute for Foreign Study, the educational travel organizers in Kensington needs an experienced secretary age 25/30 with first accurate typing and shorthand skills and GCE 'A' levels. A sense of humour, administrative skills and the ability to work well with people in a busy environment are essential. Interest in politics and travel would be helpful.
Send C.V. plus 2 references to: Mr Cyril Taylor, 1, Leham Walk, London, W8 5LB.

Are you making the most of your potential?

An experienced and able applicant with good educational background is required as Secretary to the Managing Director of a major Commodity Company in EC4. Previous experience at Board level and good shorthand and typing speeds are essential. Knowledge of a foreign language could be useful. Four weeks' holiday, salary circa £3,600 per annum.

Telephone Miss S. Morse, 01-336 3233

PA to Chief Executive

Advertising and Communications

The Chief Executive of a major advertising and communications agency is looking for a thoroughly competent P.A. Secretary.
Experience at a senior level, first rate I.B.M. typing, administrative ability and a keen eye for detail are essential. A high salary and a sound educational background are also essential. No shorthand.
Graduate career prospects if you meet the need. Salary negotiable. Elixir acc.
Ring David McMillan on 01-831 7444 to discuss it in confidence between 10 and 5.30 on 9th or 10th Feb.—and at no other time please.

W.C.2. AREA

The most boring job in the world can be yours
If you can type and do shorthand, are between 25-40, want to work for a young Finance Director and his entourage and can look after poor willing "Quentin" whose days will be numbered if we don't fill this position quickly! Salary circa £3,500.
Please ring Margaret Bourke, 01-838 4433

A SENIOR PARTNER

of a well known progressive firm of

WEST END ESTATE AGENTS

requires an efficient Audio Secretary/Assistant (age up to 30) who justifies a salary of £3,500 p.a. + £2.50 p.w. L.V.s.
Call Sue, 01-499 8163

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Age 28-35 c. £4,500 p.a.
For established and rapidly expanding organization (central London) operating in the field of pharmaceutical, technological and medical care services. The person required will be a young woman with a high level of education, a good educational background, high level of personal and professional qualities, a good command of English, a very high level of organization, a very high level of initiative and a very high level of loyalty. The starting salary is £4,000 p.a. and there is a very substantial bonus as well as a non-contributory pension scheme. The position is confidential. MANAGING DIRECTOR, MASSIE'S EXECUTIVE SELECTION, 100 BAKER STREET, W.1.

RECRUITMENT INTERVIEWER

ACCOUNTS DIVISION
HIGH REWARDS COMMISSION
An International Staff Consultancy based W.I. needs an experienced, enthusiastic, responsible young person, who has real sales ability for their expanding Accounts Division. This is a real career opportunity for someone with energy and drive, who is equally dynamic at client liaison and interviewing. Typing ability useful.
PLEASE PHONE ANNE PETRIE 01-529 5843

BILINGUAL SECRETARY CIRCA £3,500

An International Company offers an involving senior post for a young Secretary aged 25-35, with fluent German, good skills and a fair for organizing. SUSAN HAMILTON PERSONNEL, 23 St. George's Place, W1 499 2400/2401

TO £4,500

Secretary (P.A.) 35-40 for young Head of City firm. Initiative required for interesting administrative duties.
£3,800
Self-motivated Financial Assistant, 35-40, for City firm. Initiative required for interesting administrative duties.
£3,500
Secretary, Shorthand Typist 35-40, for City firm. Initiative required for interesting administrative duties.
£3,200 NEG.
Secretary, Shorthand Typist 35-40, for City firm. Initiative required for interesting administrative duties.
£283 2146
(The Executive Secretariat Consultants)

ADMIN SECRETARY

This overseas university needs an Admin Secretary for its London representative. Average salary £4,000 p.a. plus 10% bonus. A variety of duties and deal with a responsible and pleasant staff. Ideal for someone with an academic environment in a small office.
£3,000-£3,500
London, Glasgow, Dundee, etc. 1904

FASHION CONSULTANT

A unique opportunity for a young professional to our Womenswear team as a Junior Consultant.
We forecast colour, fabric and styles for the seasons to our world-wide clients.

The job involves European research and personal consultancy, especially in North America, and overseas travel totalling around 3 months per year. The ideal candidate, probably with retail experience will have a proven eye for quick moving fashion, the ability to interpret and communicate this understanding.

As a division of one of America's largest retail corporations we offer excellent working conditions, employee benefits, plus the prospects of a stimulating and rewarding career. Starting salary around £3,500



Audio Secretary/PA

£3,500 p.a.

required for Chairman of Private Property Company in St James's.
Must be experienced, with good secretarial skills and prepared to work hard in interesting, fast-moving environment.

Contact JEAN NORMAN at 492 1131 for further information.

Wealth and Happiness!

Do you like handling large sums of money working in a super modern office in London?
Do you want a high remuneration and holiday air-dick and other benefits?
If you have a good educational background, smart appearance and voice as well as a shorthand and typing, write at once to 0307 J, The Times.

SECRETARY/ FINANCE ASSISTANT

Expanding International Commodity Company in world wide offices, seeks Secretary/Assistant finance department which deals with all aspects banking associated with international trade. Shorthand and good typing are essential, relevant experience of documentary negotiations, letter credit, etc., is desirable. However self-motivated willingness to take responsibility are more important than previous banking experience.
Excellent top salary negotiable plus benefits.
Phone Personnel, 242 3377.

TOP SECRETARY/PA

for Chairman/Managing Director of Manufacturing Jewellers ECI area

Excellent secretarial skills including shorthand ability to work on own initiative and a mature one are essential.
Top salary paid for best applicant. For application contact

Jane Howard, 01-405 1179

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT German Speaking £3,000

If you are capable of running an Import/Export office almost single handed under the general vision of a Product Manager you will find this a lating and rewarding job. You will need no secretarial skills but also the ability to work with customers, suppliers, sales engineers and a lot of product.
Location just south of Chelsea Bridge.
RING MOIRA McRAE, 01-720 3968

NO ABSTAINERS PLEASE! SECRETARY/P.A. £3,400-£4,000

This small, but well established Company market exclusively an international brand of alcoholic beverages. The person required is a young woman, really presentable and 'switched-on' on person aged 22-27, with common sense, good shorthand and some aptitude for figures. The emphasis will be on P.A. rather than secretarial work. Your own luxury office in Sloane St., plus 4 weeks holiday. Telephone Judy Blythin 489 3712.

ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS

31 Berkeley St., W.1. 01-499 3712

BRUSSELS

Competent Secretaries needed for various posts in Brussels, French or Dutch an asset but neither essential. Fantastic social life. Salaries £5,000.

'THAT AGENCY'

165 Kensington High Street 01-492 4336

ISLAND RECORD

Group Financial Controller requires top immediately. Hours 9-5. Salary £3,000 negotiable. Apply in writing giving details of experience and salary requirements to: BARBARA SUMMERS ISLAND RECORD, 22 St. Peter's Square, W.2.

NO SHORTAGE

Leading Computer person to co-ordinate person with general office training. Lots of work, some typing, circa £3,000. SUSAN HAMILTON PERSONNEL, 23 St. George's Place, W1 499 2400/2401

Senior Secretary

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